# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## WASHINGTON.

### IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

THE POWER OF MILITARY COMMANDERS TO REMOVE CIVIL OFFICERS—THE ALLEGED OUTRAGES OF THE STATE TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was protracted to a later hour than usual, and all of the members were present except Secretary Browning, who was represented by Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The questions under consideration were the opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery on the power of Military District Commanders to remove officers of the civil Governments, the action of Generals Sheridan and Pope in removing Governor Wells, of Louisiana, and Mayor Withers, of Mobile, and the petition of the citizens of Franklin county, Tennessee, to the President, asking protection from the tyranny of Governor Brownlow's militia. Very little information can be obtained as to whether the Cabinet arrived at any definite conclusion in reference to the case of General Sheridan and Governor Wells, but the probability is that Governor Wells will not be immediately reinstated, although there is some reason to believe that the course of General Sheridan in the matter is not approved. The view taken of the action of General Sheridan by the more prominent officers of the Government, it is stated on good authority, is, that the Reconstruction acts give no authority to district commanders to remove civil officers, and that such military power cannot be exercised except through martial law; that district commanders were created to preserve peace and good order in their districts, and to assist the civil authorities to enforce the laws. In cases where the civil officers fail to do justice in any matter coming under their jurisdiction, commanders have the power of adjusting the matter by military commission, but no authority to remove the offending civil officer. The belief is entertained by many well-informed persons here, that if the opinion of the Attorney-General is adverse to the actions of Generals Sheridan and Pope, in removing civil officers in their districts, or if either of these commanders is relieved, or the deposed officers reinstated, the effect will be to cause Congress to resume their session in July, at the call of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

In the case of the outrages alleged to have been committed by the Tennessee State militia, instructions have been given to General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to investigate the acts of violence said to have been perpetrated. On Thursday last General Whipple, of General Thomas' staff, was in Winchester county, Tennessee, engaged in examining into the murder of James Brown, of Franklin county. After concluding his investigations General Whipple will report the result to the Department commander, when there can be no doubt whatever that in case the petition and affidavits are found to set forth the facts, summary measures will be taken to protect peaceable and law-abiding citizens from like persecution in the future, and that the work of official decapitation will go on briskly for a time in Tennessee.

The petition of over eight hundred residents of Franklin county, accompanied by numerous affidavits, presented to the President by Mr. Jesse Arlidge, a few nights ago, gives an alarming description of affairs in Tennessee, and information now in possession of the Government proves beyond a doubt that Tennessee is to-day further behind in the work of reconstruction than any other of the Southern States. The petition of the Tennesseeans concludes as follows:—

Your Excellency having been personally acquainted with us as a people, and knowing how dearly we loved our rights, and how jealously we guarded them, can appreciate how exquisitely we felt their loss. But notwithstanding all this, we were content to bear our wrongs in silence, and we would not trouble your Excellency now with our grievances, were it not that the iron heel of despotism upon our necks may no longer be borne. All that is left us are our lives and little property, and although our history since the war is without reproach, as we have shown your Excellency, yet our rulers, affecting to question our loyalty, have organized a band of reckless, dissolute, and irresponsible men, and turned them loose to do their will upon us. We submitted to their humiliating threatenings, being determined to do no act that would afford them a pretext to wreak their malice upon us. The officer in charge, in a public order addressed to our people, announced in a most offensive manner that he had come among us for the purpose of enforcing and bringing criminals to justice, and at the time we had but one more at large under indictment for murder, and he had been absconding and concealing himself for two years to escape arrest upon an indictment for murder perpetrated in 1860, and also for a second murder perpetrated in 1864, while he belonged to the Rebel army. Notwithstanding these facts, and on the face of his published order, the officer in charge received the murderer into his command, and he is now going publicly around, to the terror of the people. We have been informed and believe that the party alluded to is one of the most respectable men in the command, and we refer to him for the reason that he is one of the few men of whose character we can speak with certainty, and not for the purpose of fixing him with an infamy that could distinguish him above his fellows. This band of armed desperadoes, seething with hatred towards our people, and falsely pretending to be the guardians of the law, began their depredations upon us by wanton searches of our homes and the seizure of our property, falsely pretending that they had authority to search our houses and seize our stock as the property of the United States Government. In the exercise of this pretended authority, they have robbed us, cursed and abused our wives and children, and denounced all who questioned their right. They have taken from our farms the means of making their crops in some instances, and appropriated the property so taken to their own use. They maintain the right to take the property of our citizens with impunity. They have kept our community in constant terror by threatening the lives of many of our citizens. They went to the house of one of our citizens in the night time, and fired several shots at him, and he saved his life only by flight. They took another quiet, law-abiding citizen from beside his hearthstone, and despite the tears and prayers of his wife and aged father they took him to the woods and shot him down like a dog. These red-handed murderers are still at large, and are denouncing the most terrible vengeance against all who question their prerogative to rob and slay us at their will. Impoverished as we are, many of our people in that portion of our country have been forced to abandon their houses and their growing crops in order to save their lives, and in every part of our country our people are filled with fear and apprehension; and, indeed, so absolute and complete is the reign of terror they have inaugurated, that many of our people are afraid to meet with us to peaceably present our wrongs to the consideration of your Excellency. This terrible state of affairs is beyond endurance, and inasmuch as this cruel, bloody, lawless band was organized, armed and set over us by our State authorities—inasmuch as it is your duty as Chief Magistrate to see that the laws are faithfully executed—inasmuch as we have the right to peaceably assemble ourselves together to petition for the redress of our grievances, and inasmuch as we have an abiding confidence in your solicitude for the welfare and protection of all law-abiding citizens, without reference to their antecedents, or political sentiments, we, therefore, earnestly entreat your Excellency if you question either the propriety or expediency of removing the lawless band which is oppressing us that you will send to our country a sufficient number of national troops to protect our persons and property, and bring to punishment the murderers of our people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### *THE INDIAN TROUBLES.*

NO HOPE OF PEACE WITH THE OGALLALLA SIOUX—GENERAL SMITH IN COMMAND OF THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT—ATTACKS FROM HOSTILE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 11.—General Buford is here, *en route* to Washington, to represent to the Government that there is no hope for peace from the Ogallalla Sioux.

General J. E. Smith is *en route* to Fort Phil. Kearney, with several hundred recruits. General Smith has been selected by General Grant to command the Mountain District, which includes the whole Powder river country. Large trains are being escorted to Fort Phil. Kearney by his troops and six companies of the Fourth Infantry.

Governor Hunt, of Colorado, is raising volunteers by permission of General Sherman. General Augur is on the march. About twenty men have been killed by Indians during the past week, and about two hundred head of stock stolen. Some days the Indians attack simultaneously half-a-dozen ranches.

—Spelling badly is defined by *Punch* as A, B, C, D-bility.

### *UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.*

MOSQUERA'S COUP D'ETAT NOT POPULAR AT BOGOTA—THE DICTATOR TO BE RESISTED.

*From the Panama Star and Herald, June 1.*

It is said the violent steps taken by General Mosquera have given great dissatisfaction in the capital, even among his own party, and that the mob which followed General Aldana, the President of Cundinamarca, to prison, were so vociferous in condemning his arrest that they had finally to be dispersed by the fire of musketry.

Santander, Anticquia, and Tolima are expected to rise in strong force to resist Mosquera.

The Attorney-General of the nation and two of the Judges of the Supreme Court have resigned.

Very stirring news may be looked for by the French steamer on the 28th.

A REVOLUTION IN MAGDALENA—A RIVAL FOR MOSQUERA.

*From the Panama Mercantile Chronicle, May 31.*

The Transatlantic Company's steamer Nouveau Monde, from St. Nazaire, touching at Santa Martha, arrived at Aspinwall on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., with passengers and the French mails.

By this steamer we have authentic information, through a private channel, that the States of Antioquia, Tolima, Cundinamarca, and Santander have repudiated the authority of General Mosquera, and declared war against his Government.

All communication has been suspended between Honda and Santa Martha, which accounts for the fact that we have received neither our usual files of papers nor any correspondence from Bogota by this arrival.

We have Santa Martha papers to the 24th of May, but owing to the reason already stated, they contain no items of interior news, nor convey any hints as to the situation of affairs in the capital or Mosquera's later doings.

General Riascos, lately first designado, is now fully installed in the position of Constitutional President of the State of Magdalena, and is earnestly working to save the Constitution and protect the State against any attacks by the partisans of Mosquera.

By a decree issued at Santa Martha, dated the 1st of May, the President of Magdalena State, disavowing Mosquera, proceeds to declare himself *pro tem* and *de facto* President of the United States of Colombia.

PROCLAMATION OF RIASCOS.

We append a translation of the proclamation issued by General Riascos, "Constitutional President of the Sovereign State of Magdalena, and accidentally charged with the Executive power of the Union:"—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—On the unfortunate 29th day of last April the President of the Republic changed his title of Constitutional Chief Magistrate to that of the usurper of the public powers; and from that day has been enthroned in the capital of the Union a dictatorship which, for the last eight months, has been threatening all our liberties.

President Mosquera, who, by his turbulent, anti-republican, seditious conduct, had already blighted his laurels and cancelled his past glories, unable to restrain his unbridled ambition, has now registered his name in the roll of tyrants.

Colombians! The most sacred of your duties is to sustain and defend the Constitution and the laws; and in the present solemn moment I conjure you, in the name of our common country, not to think of President Mosquera as the man who, rising to the dignity of Washington, laid down before the convention of Rio Negro the discretional power with which he had been invested, but the man who, in the violation of his oath, has just trampled on all your institutions.

Colombians! The disloyalty of the first Magistrate of the Republic has accidentally placed in my hands the national executive power; and I call upon you to rally in haste around the constitutional standard. Let us be found grouped around it by the illustrious citizen who, with better right, will yet direct the destinies of our country.

In a short time the first Vice-President (Sr. Gutierrez, who is at present in Paris.) will arrive among us to assume the executive power of the nation. You well know that his presence will be a guarantee of liberty and order, and that his sword threatens the usurper.

With your co-operation, the dictatorial edifice will be soon overthrown, because it has no foundation in public opinion, and is barely sustained by a small number of erring men. Let us have pity on their illusion; that is the proper and only sentiment for noble and generous natures to entertain.

Santa Martha, 12th May, 1867.

(Signed) JOAQUIN RIASCOS.

PROCLAMATION OF DE MOSQUERA.

Tranquillity was secured on the 16th of March by an arrangement between the different liberal sections of the two houses and the executive power, and the nation unanimously, according to data which I now possess, expressed the satisfaction with which it witnessed the reconciliation of citizens of different opinions. Civil war has been inaugurated by the State of Magdalena, notwithstanding the efforts which I have made and make for the suppression of these commotions. A radical fraction of the house will see nothing but tyranny in order, nothing but arbitrariness in exercising the functions of sustaining the laws, nothing but crime and transgression in virtue.

These men, of a presumptuous and anarchical character, betrayed their promises of the 16th of March; destruction is their sole occupation they refuse to supply the President with the means to carry on the Government, and, in short, they have attempted to prove traitors to their country, so only the President might succumb to their influences. You already know their names. They are those who have never sought to promote national prosperity; who by pretending to effect the ruin of the President, his political friends and supporters, enjoy the idea of working destruction. The conservatives of the House, ignoring their declared principles of order and virtue, by their decisive votes, have united with the passionate opposition, and have contributed their share towards exciting social disorder.

Colombians! A message addressed to the President of all the States will convey an exact report of the more important events which have occurred, and indicate the means to be adopted for maintaining intact their autonomy and sovereignty, showing the people that it is sovereign, and that to it belongs the sole power of removing the abuses of the Legislature when that body tyrannizes over and seeks to destroy Federal society, and to annihilate the executive authority.

Colombians All, and especially those of Bogota and Cundinamarca! The Government assures you the complete exercise of your guarantees; the prosperity and security of your persons will be sacredly protected as long as you remain submissive to the legal and constitutional rule. Very soon this anomalous state of national affairs will terminate, that is to say with the reassembling of the Congress extraordinary, to meet when the new elections are decided.

Fellow-citizens! Confide in the purity of the intentions with which I am working to save you and save the nation. Dated in Bogota, in the Government Palace, on the 30th of April, 1867, the fifty-second year of our independence.

(Signed) TOMAS C. DE MOSQUERA.

### The National Republican Committee.

Governor Ward, Chairman, and several of the members of the National Republican Committee, met on Monday with a quorum of the Congressional Union Republican Committee, in this city. Their session was protracted and earnest, and will result in a call for a meeting of the National Committee at an early date. The discussions were harmonious and friendly throughout, and on the great questions of the conduct of the national campaign and the more specific work of thoroughly and systematically canvassing the South, there were evinced perfect concord and unison. Efficient and energetic measures will soon be perfected for the dissemination of Republican principles and arguments throughout that section of our land so long closed to mails, newspapers, and free speech. The meeting broke up at a late hour, the members parting with much good feeling and many congratulations, confident from the past and hopeful of the future.

—The newest idea which has occurred to hatters is to call their business headology, and, of course, "Who's your hatter?" must now be, "Who's your headologer?"

### *THE TURF.*

GREAT TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE—BRUNO AND BRUNETTE BEAT THE BEST TIME ON RECORD IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

The Fashion Course was yesterday the theatre of one of the finest performances that ever took place on a trotting track, it being a successful attempt to beat the time made by Mr. Bonner's celebrated team, Lady Palmer and the Flatbush Mare, by Mr. Harker's Bruno and Brunette. On the 10th of May, 1862, Mr. Bonner's team, without having received any preparatory training, trotted one mile over the Union Course to a road wagon in 2·26, and on the 13th of the same month, two miles in 5·01¼—one of the quarters in the second trial being trotted in thirty-three seconds. Since then no team in the country was deemed able to compete with these renowned mares, and no one ventured to dispute their supremacy until recently, when Mr. Harker, entertaining the opinion that his team was equally swift, resolved to test their ability by giving them a public trial against time. Yesterday afternoon was the time selected for that purpose, and the trial took place immediately after the match between Toronto Chief and Rapid was decided. Mr. Harker's horses are bays, brother and sister, the horse six years old and the mare eight. They are extremely bloodlike in appearance, and well bred in reality; and their brilliant performance yesterday goes far to sustain the now prevalent and still growing opinion that the nearer the trotting-horse approaches the thorough-bred the more valuable he becomes. When Bruno and Brunette made their appearance on the track they caused a great deal of speculation among those present. Visitors were by no means so numerous as they would have been had it been generally known that the trial was to have taken place; but as it was the affair was witnessed by a goodly number, who appeared highly elated at the result, particularly as the previous general impression was that the attempt would prove abortive. They were exercised on the track for some time before the final trial, and trotted finely together, but not quite so steadily as was desirable in horses that had so great an undertaking as to beat 2·26 before them. The wind also was against them, the opinion of the most competent judges on these matters being that it was fully as much as two seconds to their disadvantage. However, when all was in readiness and they had struck a telling and steady pace, they came up to the stand for the word and trotted around the entire mile without skip or break in the unparalleled time of 2·25¼, as ascertained from several persons who timed them, and also from Messrs. Harker, Carpenter, and McLoughlin, who were in the stand. The first quarter was trotted in 36¼ seconds, and the half mile in 1·11¼. They were handled by Mr. John Lovett, and driven most skilfully throughout the race.—*New York Herald.*

### Elopement of a Methodist Minister.

TROY, June 11.—The quiet village of North Adams, Mass., was thrown into the wildest excitement on Sunday last, by the discovery that the Rev. S. A. Merrill, the late pastor of the Methodist church at that place, had eloped with a beautiful and interesting young lady named Houghton, leaving a wife and nine children. It seems that both parties had been absent from the village since Wednesday last, but as the young lady had told her parents that she was going to visit a friend in the neighborhood, and Mr. Merrill had lately been appointed to another charge, rendering his absence from home necessary a considerable portion of the time, no suspicions were aroused until Sunday, when the failure of either party to appear, taken in connection with the remembrance that there had been some former scandal in relation to them, suggested that there must be something wrong. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the friends of the young lady came to this city, and found that on Wednesday night last Mr. Merrill had put up at the Troy House, registering his name as S. A. Merritt, of New York, and that on Thursday night he had stopped at the American. From this it appears that the young lady did not reach Troy until Friday, tarrying here only for a short time, and leaving for the West on the same day. During Thursday Mr. Merrill made one or two attempts to borrow money, and was refused, $30 being the sum that he desired. Whether he finally succeeded in "raising the wind" we did not learn, but a report received from Utica yesterday states that he had stopped in that city and was again trying to borrow money. He procured a ticket on the Central Railroad from a conductor on the Troy and Boston road, with whom he was acquainted, telling him that he did not know whether he would go to Utica or farther west, and would pay for it when he returned. The brother and brother-in-law of Miss Houghton were in the city this morning, and intend to give the reverend villain pursuit and a warm greeting when they overtake him. The young lady is but 16 years of age, and, in addition to being one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of North Adams, is most respectably connected. Mr. Merrill is well known throughout the Troy Conference as a preacher of remarkable eloquence and power, and has occupied some of the most important stations within its limits.

### *A SPEECH BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.*

The only speech Jefferson Davis has yet made in Canada, was delivered in Niagara during his visit to that place—when he was serenaded by the band of the town, and a large number of the townspeople. They were invited into Mr. Mason's house, where Mr. Davis was staying, and introduced to that gentleman, who expressed his thanks in the following brief speech:—

"Gentlemen:—I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown to me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always attractive. May peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is now an asylum to myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British Empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you."

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—The steamship Emily B. Souder arrived yesterday afternoon from New York, *en route* for Charleston, South Carolina, having been ordered here to take on board Companies B and H, 5th United States Artillery, and B and C, 29th United States Infantry, which have formed part of the garrison of the Fortress for many months past. The work of embarkation progressed through last evening and early this morning, and at 11 o'clock the steamer sailed for her destination, amidst the waving of many tender adieus by the officers and ladies of the garrison who remain behind. General Burton and several of his officers proceed to Charleston by rail in a few days, their attention having been required to settle their accounts and papers. Major Lyman Bissell, lately the President of the Registration Board in Norfolk, went in command of the troops. Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Inspector-General of Schofield's staff, has been assigned to the command of the District of Fortress Monroe.

General H. A. Pierce, of Washington, D. C., is about starting on a stumping tour through the different counties of Virginia, designing to speak on Reconstruction, and other questions now agitating the public mind. He commences to-morrow in Portsmouth, and then visits in succession Suffolk, Smithfield, Hampton, Elizabeth city, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Charles City Court House, Sussex Court House, Charlottesville, James City, and other Virginia towns and villages.

Samuel Collyer, the noted pugilist, who is to take part in the prize fight on Thursday, goes to Norfolk to-night for the purpose of having an exhibition at the Varieties Theatre.

### Billiards—Score of the Championship Match.

Montreal, June 11.—At the billiard match last night Dion beat McDevitt by 684 points. Time of the game, 2 hours 47 minutes. The winner's average was 26 2-14; loser's average, 11. The best runs by Dion were 616, 177, 123, 118; by McDevitt, 220, 218.

# SECOND EDITION

## FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

### Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, June 12—Noon.—Consols for money, 95; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad, 40.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet. The estimated sales for to-day are about 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.; Corn, 35s. 9d.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.; Linseed oil, 41s.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 12—Noon.—The steamer Germania arrived at 2 P. M. yesterday.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL, June 12—2 P. M.—The steamer Manhattan, from New York on the 1st, has arrived.

The barque Merrimac, Captain Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, had put into Gibraltar leaky.

LONDON, June 12—2 P. M.—Consols, 95; U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 78¾; Erie Railroad, 40.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—2 P. M.—Cotton is firmer. Sugar steady. Other articles unchanged.

## THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

### The Trial of John H. Surratt—This Day's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The trial of John H. Surratt, indicted for the murder of the late President Lincoln, was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The interest in the case continues, and the crowd in attendance to-day was as large as upon any previous occasion, although the Court was announced to convene an hour earlier than usual. The prisoner was brought into Court shortly after nine o'clock, and assigned to a seat beside his counsel. His brother Isaac Surratt accompanied the prisoner into Court, and occupied a seat near him.

The Court was formally opened a short time before ten o'clock. Judge Fisher stated to the bar that he could not be present at nine o'clock, as he had expected, on account of being much indisposed.

After the names of the jurors had been called, Judge Fisher said that, in regard to the motion of the District Attorney, challenging the array, and to quash the jury panel upon the affidavit of Mr. Samuel Douglass, he had considered the arguments of the counsel on both sides, and would now proceed to pronounce his opinion on the motion.

The Judge then delivered the following opinion:—

"The United States vs. John H. Surratt, indicted for murder. Motion of the District Attorney to quash the array, grounded upon the affidavit of Samuel Douglass, Register of Washington City. The act of Congress, approved June 16, 1862, entitled 'An act for the selection of jurors to serve in the several Courts of the District of Columbia,' provides for the selection of jurors in the following manner:—

The Clerk of the Levy Court is also required to make a list by the same time, and in the like manner, from such persons qualified to serve as jurors who reside in that portion of the district not included in either of the cities of Washington or Georgetown. And the Clerk of the city of Georgetown is required to make at the same time, and in the same manner, a list of persons qualified to serve as jurors from citizens of similar qualifications residing in Georgetown.

First. It makes it the duty of the Register of the City of Washington, on or before the 1st day of February, to prepare a list of such of the white male citizens, tax-payers, residing within this city, whom he may deem best qualified to serve as jurors, in which he may include the names of such qualified persons as were on his list for the previous year, but who did not serve as jurors.

And each of these officers is required to preserve such list, so made, in the archives of his office, and to transmit the same to his successor. The making of these several lists is to be the work of each officer in his separate official capacity. The lists for the three principal divisions of the District being thus prepared, it is made the duty of these three officials to act together and select, in their joint capacity, from the lists so prepared as aforesaid by the Register of Washington City, the names of four hundred persons and from the Georgetown list the names of eighty persons, and from the list prepared by the Levy Court the names of forty persons.

The first section, which imposes the duty of preparing the lists of qualified jurors, treats of that duty as the duty of these officers respectively. Each one is, in the express language of the act, "to make a list," and each one is permitted, by the law, to place upon his list the names of such qualified persons as were on the lists of the previous year, as "in the discretion of the officer making the same" may seem proper. The lists are to be made by them and kept by them respectively, each one preparing and having the charge and safe keeping of his own list of the persons for his respective district. About this there can be no doubt, and, indeed there is no controversy in this case.

When we come to the second section of the act which provides for the number of names to be selected from these several lists of persons qualified to serve as jurors, persons of whose qualifications each of these officers is to judge severally within his own jurisdiction or precinct. We find that the Legislature no longer uses the words respective or respectively, but proceeds to declare, *in ipsissimis verbis*, that the officers aforesaid, *all* of them, not one or two, but *all three* of them, shall select from the list of the Register of Washington city, the names of four hundred persons; from that of the Clerk of Georgetown, eighty persons; and from that of the Clerk of the Levy Court, forty persons.

While the work of preparing the three lists is the severest labor of the officers, independent of one another, the work of selecting the five hundred and twenty names is devolved upon the officers aforesaid, the whole three conjointly. It may not, perhaps, be necessary that they should all three meet together, and at the same time and place agree upon the four hundred names to be taken from the Washington list, or the eighty from the Georgetown list, or the forty from the county list: but certain it is that all the officers aforesaid shall select the number of names prescribed by the statute. If one of the clerks only shall make the selection from the list prepared by himself, or even if two of them shall make the selection, this will not meet the requirements of the law.

The principle has been too well established by a long current of decisions to be now questioned, that when the law enjoins upon three or more the duty of performing an act without giving to a majority the power to act in the premises, all must act, or the action of those who do act is a nullity; and there is not in the statute in question one single word or syllable that looks in the least towards a selection to be made from the three lists, or any of them, except by the united judgment of the three officers upon whom the duty is imposed. It is just as certain, therefore, that the entire three must act in making the selection of the five hundred and twenty names for jurors as that each of the Clerks and Register is to prepare his own lists severally.

After the 520 names shall have been selected by the officers aforesaid, then the fourth section of the act of Congress further provides that the names selected from said lists shall be written on separate and similar pieces of paper, which shall be rolled or folded up so that the names cannot be seen; and placed in a box to be provided by the Register and Clerks aforesaid, which box shall be sealed, and, after being thoroughly shaken, shall be delivered to the Clerk of this Court.

The fifth section provides that when juries are needed for any of the Courts during the year, the Register and the City Clerks and the Clerk of this Court shall meet at the City Hall, and such juries shall be drawn by the Clerk of this Court, who is to publicly break the seal of the box, and proceed to draw the requisite number of names.

Such are, briefly stated, the provisions of the act of Congress upon which the motion in this case to quash the array is rested, as I understand them, and as I apprehend they must be understood by everybody possessed of ordinary capacity, and free from the bias of interest or prejudice. There can be no other construction put upon these provisions which will not do violence to, and, indeed, utterly pervert the language used by the Legislature to convey their intention.

In enacting these provisions it was doubtless the intention of Congress no longer to leave in the hands of one man, the Marshal, or any other single man, the power of selecting juries in whole or in part, except in the exigencies of certain cases, for which they provided in the same act, and which cases are of rare occurrence.

This power, vested oftentimes in Marshals and Sheriffs, nobody doubts had theretofore been often grossly abused, and in many instances made the instrument of injustice and wrong; and Congress thought it would better serve the purposes of justice if it should substitute the combined selective power to three or four officers—the Register of Washington city, the Clerk of Georgetown, the Clerk of the Levy Court, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the place of the much-abused and arbitrary solitary power of the Marshal. This language, in my judgment, expresses the intention as clearly as any idea can be pictured by the English language. Each of these officers were doubtless intended to act as a safeguard against any abuse which the partiality, bias, or corrupt disposition of the other might possibly allure him to commit.

The affidavit of Samuel Douglas, the Register of Washington City at the time of the selection in January or February last of the names from which the present panel of jurors is taken, shows:—

First, That neither the clerks of the Georgetown nor of the Levy Court saw one single name on his list, much less aided or co-operated with him in selecting the four hundred which the law requires; that these three officers aforesaid should select, and that he did not see a single name upon the list of either of the others, or co-operate in selecting from their lists.

On the contrary, it shows that each of these three officers put into the box the number of names specified in the act for their respective jurisdictions, each independently of the other, and without the slightest regard to the judgment or consent of the other two. The affidavit further shows that, after the selection of the names to be put into the box had been thus made, in utter disregard of the requirements of the act of Congress in that behalf. Instead of sealing up the box and thoroughly shaking it, and then depositing it with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, as required by the fourth section, and then meeting afterwards in the office of the Clerk of the Court to witness him break the seal and draw the names of the Jurymen for the present term of this Court, as provided for in the fifth section of the act, the Clerk of Georgetown city at the same time though in the presence of the Clerk of the Court and the other officers, proceeded to draw from the box the name of this present panel, to which challenge is now made. This was also a most reprehensible disregard of the plain provisions of the act. These are the facts upon which this application to quash the array is grounded.

The question presented by the law and the facts, which are all admitted by the demurrer, for the decision of the Court, is twofold in its character.

First. Does the law of Congress require that the judgment of all three of the officers named therein should either united or severally, pass upon the entire two hundred and fifty names required to go into the box, or does it only require that the Clerk of Georgetown only should pass judgment in selecting the eighty names from that city, the Clerk of the Levy Court upon the forty to be chosen from the rural portion of this district, and the Register of Washington, to select alone the four hundred to be taken from this city?

Secondly, Whether, if the act of Congress does require the judgment of all three of these officers to be exercised in the selection of the entire five hundred and twenty names to be placed in the box, the placing them there in manner described by Mr. Douglass in his affidavit is the cause of the principal challenge to the array.

I am clear in my conviction that the law requires the united judgment of the three officers named in the act, in the selection of the entire number of names to be placed in the box, for the reasons that I have already mentioned. So, then, the several action of each of these officers in selecting exclusively from his own list and not even looking at the lists of either of the others, or even knowing any of the names taken from these lists to be placed in the box, as sworn to by Mr. Douglass and admitted by the counsel for the prisoner, is a ground, in law, upon which to set aside the array.

It is argued by the counsel for the prisoner that it is not, that nothing except a defect in the summoning of a jury by the Sheriff is principal cause of challenge to the array. In England, by the common law which we have inherited from our British ancestors, and which is the law in this District, by which we are to be governed in the decision of this question, and the case of the Queen vs. O'Connell and others, has been cited by the counsel for the prisoner at the bar, as conclusive of the question in this case. I confess that my veneration for the common law of England may sometimes run into a weakness, but the day is long passed with me, and should be with everybody, when decisions of courts and mere arbitrary utterances of text writers, however "hoary with age or exalted in position," are to be accepted as Procus ean beds on which other courts and other people are bound to set themselves, with or without reason. With me no decision is of weight that lacks of reason for its solid foundation, unless it be the decision of a superior court that holds a mastery over me, whose mandates, right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable, I am compelled by law to obey.

### Decision of Judge Fisher.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the case of Surratt, Judge Fisher, of the Criminal Court, quashed the array, having granted the motion of the United States.

He discharged the present jury, and ordered twenty-six talesmen to be summoned, in order to select a new one. The Court then adjourned.

### Fire at Lockhaven, Pa.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., June 12.—A fire broke out in the rear of the Fallon House, at this place, about 4 o'clock this morning, entirely destroying White's Hotel, Leser's drug store, several small buildings, and part of the Fallon House. A livery stable containing sixteen horses was destroyed, and the horses all burned. Part of Shaw, Towns & Co.'s steam saw-mill was also burned. The flames spread to the adjacent lumber yard, destroying one million feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

### Departure of a Raft for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The raft Nonpareil, for Europe, cleared the bar at Sandy Hook with a fair wind, at quarter past seven o'clock this morning.

### Ship News.

BOSTON, June 12.—The brig Levi, of and from Boston, May 23, for San Francisco, put into Provincetown last night, leaking at the rate of 5000 strokes per hour in a rough sea. The leak is in the rudder post, which will be repaired, and the vessel proceed on her voyage again.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅝; Reading, 107⅛; Canton Company, 44⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 117⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅝; Michigan Central, 112⅝; Michigan Southern, 69; New York Central, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 30⅛; Virginia 6s, 67⅛; Missouri 6s, 98⅛; Hudson River, 108⅝; United States Five-twenties 1862, 109⅝; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 106⅜; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅝; all others, 105⅜. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling exchange, 110⅛ sight, 110⅛. Gold, 137⅝.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Share Mercantile Library | $8·37½ |
| Ground-rent of $78 per annum | $1220 |
| Dwelling, No. 1804 Seybert street | $500 |
| Dwelling, No. 1808 Seybert street | $450 |
| Dwelling, No. 1810 Seybert street | $475 |
| Dwelling, No. 1812 Seybert street | $475 |
| Dwelling, No. 1814 Seybert street | $475 |
| Dwelling, No 1816 Seybert street | $1105 |
| Dwelling, No. 1818 Seybert street | $1100 |
| Dwelling, No. 1820 Seybert street | $525 |
| Dwelling, No. 1822 Seybert street | $525 |
| Dwelling, No. 1824 Seybert street | $1100 |
| Dwelling, No. 1826 Seybert street | $1090 |
| Dwelling, No. 1237 N. Nineteenth street | $1100 |
| Dwelling, No. 1239 N. Nineteenth street | $1125 |
| Dwelling, No. 1241 N. Nineteenth street | $1400 |
| Dwelling, No. 1417 Mervine street | $600 |
| Dwelling, Fifth street, above Dauphin | $900 |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1865 5-20s sold at 106⅝, no change; and July 1865 5-20s at 109⅞, an advance of ⅛. 109⅞ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 99⅞ for 10-40s; and 105⅞@106⅛ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 4000 shares of Reading sold at from 53⅝@53 81-100, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 129½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 59, an advance of ½.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Spruce and Pine sold at 26½. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47⅞, no change, and Susquehanna Canal at 17, an advance of ½. 19¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¾; 11 A. M., 137⅞; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 137¾.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"The *Financial Chronicle* seems to be troubled at the good management of the Treasury in the matter of funding the debt, and brings little intelligence to bear in its explanations of the variations in the price of 5-20s. It says:—

"'He has converted and sold for cash more than $61,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, and has sold them at a low price in order to attract buyers, and to get rid of them at the average rate of $2,000,000 a day. He has made a concession in price in order to stimulate purchases. That the Secretary has sold these bonds for less than they would have fetched if they had not been hurried into the market, is proved by the fact that during the three or four days which have elapsed since he stopped selling, the price has gone up ¾ per cent.'

"The Secretary has made no concession. The new issue of 5-20s sold May 8 at 107⅛@107½, and has steadily advanced in the face of what *The Chronicle* calls 'sacrifice' and 'concession.' The new issue steadily advances chiefly from the fact that a coupon in gold will be due on the 1st of July. The Secretary is steadily moving towards specie payments, to the damage of a large number of speculators in stocks and commodities, who find an outlet for their complaints in such remarks as *The Chronicle* and *Times* make upon his administration.

"There are more 'To Lets' to be seen in business streets than have been noticed for several years, and prices of real estate, except for special locations, favor the buyer. The demand for property is mainly confined to 'medium,' and fancy descriptions cannot be placed except at a concession. The high prices paid for building materials have given way, and quotations tend downward. The variations since May 21 are shown by the following table:—

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

| | *May 21.* | *June 10.* | *Declined.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brick, common, per M. | $13@13·50. | $8·50@10. | $4·50@3·50 |
| Philadelphia, do. | 65@ — | 50·00@55 | 12·50@— |
| Lime, common, bbls. | 1·20@ — | 1·25@— | 35@— |

—A Washington despatch says:—

"On Saturday last the United States Treasury held the largest amount of money ever held at any one time since the organization of the Government, to wit: $180,000,000, of which $102,000,000 were gold, and $78,000,000 currency. This amount was reduced $10,000,000 to-day by the maturing of the June compounds and interest, and on the 15th instant will be reduced $9,000,000 more by the interest on the June Seven-thirties. The Internal Revenue receipts on Monday were $876,755·98, and for the first ten days in June are $7,487,760·38, indicating that the estimate of $25,000,000 for June will be fully reached, as the income tax is now daily swelling the receipts."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 5-20s '65.cp. | 106⅞ | 5 sh Reading......s5. | 53⅝ |
| $1000 do.'65.Jy.c. | 109⅝ | 100 do......s60. | 53⅝ |
| $500 do.'65.Jy.c. | 109⅝ | 200 do......c. | 53⅜ |
| $500 do.'65.Jy.c. | 109⅝ | 200 do......c. | 53⅝ |
| $1000 C & A 6s,'83 | 88 | 400 do. | 53⅝ |
| $1000 do......s5. | 89 | 100 do......s60. | 53⅝ |
| $150 Sch N 6s.'82 | 78 | 600 do......ls. | 53⅝ |
| $1000 Susq Cl Bs.b5wn. | 68¼ | 100 do......c. | 53⅝ |
| 7 sh Cam & Am. | 129½ | 200 do......s60. | 53⅝ |
| 10 sh Leh N stk. | 47⅞ | 600 do....ls.s10. | 53⅝ |
| 39 sh Leh V R. | 59 | 100 do......b5. | 53·81 |
| 600 sh Susq Cl......b5.. | 17 | 500 do......s5wn. | 53⅝ |
| 82 sh Penna R......ls.. | 52 | 100 do......s60. | 53⅝ |
| 100 do. | 52 | 100 do......b30. | 53·81 |
| 102 do......ls. | 52 | 100 do......s5. | 53·81 |
| 3 do......s5. | 52 | 200 do......s60. | 53⅝ |
| 50 do......b5. | 52 | 400 do......s10. | 53⅝ |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1862, 109⅞@110; do., 1864, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., 1865, new, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@par; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅞@105⅞; do., July, 105⅞@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, due; do., July, 1864, 118⅞@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118⅜@118⅝; do., October, 1864, 117⅜@117⅝; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do., May, 1865, 116@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115@115½; do., September, 1865, 114½@115; October, 1865, 114@114½; Gold, 137¾@137⅞. Silver, 130½@132.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—The dormant condition of the Flour Market noted for some time past still continues, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@9·00 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10·00 for extras; $10@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13·00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17·00 for fancy brands, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at $7·50. 500 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The Wheat Market is in such an unsettled condition that it is impossible to give anything like correct quotations. Rye may be quoted at $1·50@1·55 ℔ bushel. Corn is dull at the prices quoted yesterday; sales of yellow at $1·08@1·10; and 1400 bushels Western mixed at $1·07. Oats are selling in a small way at 75c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The sales are unimportant.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......JUNE 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M......61 | 11 A. M......74 | 2 P. M......78

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Charles Wesley, Force, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Keystone, Baxter, Portsmouth, Workman & Co.
Schr Isabel, Smith, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr C. C. Pettingill, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, M. S. Buckley.
St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. E. Miller and three children, Miss Mary Miller, Miss Louisa Brown, C. M. Wheatleigh, wife, and infant, Mrs. F. W. Cornwell and two children, Mrs. J. M. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Fiye, Mrs. Husey and child, John McDermott, wife, and two children, Rev. O. P. Thackara, Messrs. J. M. Barnard, Jr., E. Frank, Joseph Pugh, J. Malone, John Houston, E. T. Green, Mrs. F. Stein, Miss Harvey, M. Davidson and wife, and thirteen on deck.

Ship Charles Davenport, Stevens, from Liverpool 24th April, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Towed up by tug America.

Ship Samoset, McCobb, from Liverpool 14th March, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Prus. barque Margaretha Blanca, Hoepner, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brem. barquentine Emma, Herboth, 33 days from Bremen, with mdse. and 15 passengers to captain.

Br. brig Clyde, Wimers, 11 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Palma, ——, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses. The P. is bound to New York, and put in for repairs, having sprung a leak off Hatteras.

Schr E. H. Hamilton, Smith, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Pioneer, Lothrop, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr White Swan, Collins, 7 days from Calais, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr E. F. Crowell, Freeman, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., June 10—9 P. M.—Two ships, a three-masted brigantine, and two brigs came in and stood up to-day. Three barques and a brig came down this forenoon, and are anchored in the roadstead. A storm prevails from NE., and the heavy sea now running prevents all communication between the shore and Breakwater.

The schr Sarah J. Willis, from Lynn for Philadelphia, in ballast was blown ashore this afternoon four miles south of Cape Henlopen, and in landing from her the boat capsized, whereby the mate and two seamen were drowned. The captain and boy swam ashore. Vessel full of water, and will probably prove a total loss; sails, rigging, etc., will be saved.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr General Peavey, Armstrong, from Lubec for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst., and sailed again 10th.

Schrs J. Williamson, Jr., Corson, and R. Carleton, Harrington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schr M. Williamson, Lake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 8th inst.

Schrs L. D. Small, Tice, and Nellie D, Shellhorn, hence, at Danvers 8th inst.

Brig C. Matthews, from Newport for Philadelphia, put into Norfolk 10th inst., for a harbor, having been blown off.

Schr Leesburg, from Portland for Delaware Breakwater, put into Fortress Monroe 11th inst., leaking badly, having encountered severe NE. gales.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—Arrived, steamship America, from Bremen 29th ult.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—The steamship Gen. McClellan, which arrived to-day from Boston, reports having experienced a rough passage. A large fleet of vessels is detained in Hampton Roads, awaiting an opportunity to sail.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall.
Ship Glad Tidings, Thompson, from Newport.
Barque L. Morrow, Fraser, from Antwerp.
Barque Rhea, Buckholtz, from Antwerp.
Barque Star King, Anderson, from Palermo.
Barque Eugenio, Castellano, from Dunkirk.

## *THE NEW YORK PRESS.*

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Next Presidency—Now is the Time for the People to Move.

*From the Herald.*

From all parts of the country we hear of the spontaneous expression of the people in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency. With the exception of the radical press—and we do not discover that even that bitter political element is swinging unitedly in an opposite direction—the public journals are almost unanimously in favor of Grant for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Talk to men of sense and patriotism from the New England States, and you will find that Grant is the favorite, and that they will denounce the sharp and coarse criticisms upon his character, by such irreconcilable radicals as Wendell Phillips and others, in the severest tones of indignation. Talk to a Middle State man, from the heart of the great State of New York, and you will always hear the name of Grant mentioned approvingly when an inquiry is made in regard to the next Presidency. Proceed farther West, and you will find that the public voice loudly proclaims for Grant, "first, last, and always," except here and there where the weak voice of a Chase officeholder or a national bank director is heard saying that he "is not prepared as yet to give an opinion on the subject." Go down South, and the men who confess Grant to have been their conqueror select him as their standard-bearer and accepted champion in the next Presidential campaign.

Therefore now is the time for the people, irrespective of all parties, to unite in preliminary action looking to a comprehensive and powerful organization, one that will completely revolutionize and overwhelm all mere partisan combinations in the next Presidential election. Now is the time for the people to meet, organize, and communicate with each other, without recognizing either of the old corrupt political parties or their rotten outcroppings of mean, shabby, and irresponsible little factions. Look at the work of these old parties—the Rebellion, with its untold horrors; the alienation of one section of our people from the other; the accumulation of a mountain of national debt that, "pile Pelion on Ossa," or the debt of France and England one upon the other, you will scarcely find its equal in magnitude and direct oppressiveness upon the people. Look at a crippled foreign commerce and a stagnant internal trade. Look at the corruption that blackens the national capital, overshadows the halls of State legislation, and renders insecure even the commonest but most sacred ties of life and humanity. Even a convention to reform by constitutional provisions some of the grievances is met at the threshold of its proceedings by the bloody death of one of its most prominent members, for the alleged commission of a crime against civilized society. There is no safety, no justice, no law, no religion under the present debased system of political management. It is all crime—grabbing, corruption, commercial prostration, and moral and political prostitution—as the law is now administered and society is now organized.

The parties that produce these political evils and crimes demand a thorough breaking up. It can be accomplished by the reconstruction of the law-making and the law-administering powers. Under the influence of this great movement the South can be more readily reconstructed, and the prosperity of that moaning section of the country be restored. The whole country will rejoice in this humanizing revival, and the old corrupt, vicious, and demoralizing parties, with their intrigues for Chase, Ben Wade, Stanton, or anybody else, go to the wall.

Let the work at once be commenced in this State, by city, town, and county action, for the coming fall campaign. It can be done in private or public assemblages, provided the old politicians are kept out. The people will thus be prepared to enter the field next year well organized and equipped for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign for the Presidency, or, in the event of the radicals bringing their Rebel batteries to bear too strongly, to declare, in the words of their heroic leader, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

### The Next Presidency.

*From the Times.*

Public sentiment tends strongly to the nomination of General Grant for next President. Unless something unusual happens to turn this rising tide of opinion, it will become resistless before the party conventions meet. The feeling that he is the man for the crisis is not confined strictly to any party—though, of course, it is the strongest in the Union ranks. But the mass of the Democratic party—those less wedded to party than to the country—would not regret the election of a man whose devotion to the public good has always been supreme, and who has rendered services to the Union which the nation can never forget. Nor is there any reason to believe that the people of the Southern States would regard his election as galling to their pride or in any way hostile to their welfare. To him, more than to any other one man, they owe the defeat of their attempt to secede; but we believe the great mass of the Southern people will soon regard that defeat as the most fortunate event of their history.

The vigor and venom with which General Grant is assailed by General Butler, Wendell Phillips, and the men of their school, testify their fear of him as a candidate, and their conviction that they cannot use him, as President. Their attacks upon him will only make him stronger with the great body of those who look to union, peace, and harmonious co-operation of all States and all sections in promoting the national welfare as the great end and aim of political effort. His devotion to the Union has been proved by the highest of all tests. His conviction that the work of reconstruction should be under the guidance of Union men—that the open enemies of the Union should not take part in its reorganization—that the principles vindicated and established by the war should be imbedded imperishably in the constitutional structure of our Government, is known to all who have taken pains to inform themselves of his opinions. And his public action is the result of his convictions, not of his resentments. He consults his judgment, not his passions, for his rule of conduct. Patriotism, not ambition, prompts his policy. It could not be expected, therefore, that the apostles of confiscation and of extermination should find in him one suited at all to the execution of their plans. He will have their resolute and persistent hostility—just as Mr. Lincoln had it, for the same reasons, and we trust with the same result.

It is said that the country needs now, above everything else, a *statesman* for President. That is true; but it leaves open the question what a statesman is. The people of this country have come to some conclusions of their own as to the essential character of statesmanship. If we may judge by their past action, they are not inclined to accept the current definition of that word. They find their models of statesmanship outside the sacred circle of those who have been set apart, by choice or circumstances, to the work of holding office and managing public affairs. They undoubtedly know what they lose thereby, but they also know what they gain. They lose the advantages of training and experience, of eloquence in writing and in speech, of familiarity with the arts of politicians and the resources of diplomatists; and these losses are by no means light. But they gain a fresh sense of duty and responsibility, a quick sympathy with popular impulses and wants, a clear perception of the tendencies and necessities of the nation, and deliverance from the network of political intrigue which friends, dependants, and parasites inevitably weave around the man, however great, who has spent years in the labors and associations of public life. And, so far as we can judge from their action, they regard their gains as outweighing their losses in this respect.

General Grant is the only one of the men now talked of for the Presidency who is not so mixed up with party projects, so committed to special policies and schemes, so hampered by having "friends to reward and enemies to punish," as to destroy all public faith in his disinterested independence, and in his ability to make the public good the sole guide of his public action. There is no distinct line or scheme of policy to be compassed by the next election. The questions of public policy which followed the close of the war have been settled, and they are not likely to be disturbed. Slavery is blotted out forever. The negroes of the Southern States have been clothed with civil and political rights, and have become essential elements of Southern civil and political society. Governments will be organized in those States on the basis of the law of Congress—and those States will have resumed their practical relations in the Union, and their relative power in its Government, before the Presidential election comes round. The next Administration will find the business of reconstruction accomplished, so far as laws and enactments can do it. What will be needed then will be the restoration—or rather the inspiration—of mutual faith and good feeling, of common sentiments, motives, and principles of action between the different sections of the Union. The North will need a man in whose devotion to the principles that have been established by the war—to the Union, to equality of rights, and to the good of all classes and conditions alike, they can have a firm and abiding faith. And the South will want a man in whose justice and magnanimity they can find security against relentless persecution, and the protracted infliction of ruinous punishment for past offenses. It is the general temper and tone of the man—to the predominant spirit and habit of his public conduct—rather than to any specific doctrine or policy which he may hold, that the people of the whole country will look in the coming canvass. And we know as yet of no man so likely to meet the popular demand in this respect as General Grant.

It is said that he does not want the nomination. That very fact will increase tenfold the chance of his getting it. There is nothing of which the people of this country have shown themselves more jealous and distrustful than of open aspirations for the Presidency. The fact that any man wants to be President, and manifestly allows that want to guide his public action, is with the people a powerful reason against his having it. If Calhoun, Clay, and Webster had shown less eagerness for the office, if they had not impressed upon the public mind the conviction that its attainment was the great aim and object of their lives, they would have surmounted the most formidable of the obstacles which they encountered. The belief that General Taylor did not desire the Presidency went very far with the people to satisfy them that he was a man who might be trusted in it. The Presidency is scarcely an office which can be considered a fair object of political ambition. Its responsibilities are too great to be devolved upon men whose motives in seeking it are fairly open to suspicion. No man who seeks it for selfish purposes, even for the sake of gratifying a personal ambition, natural and laudable enough in itself, can satisfy the public distrust of his fitness for it. It is too high an office to be "either sought or declined," and if the people believe that in accepting it General Grant would waive rather than gratify his personal inclinations, and would yield solely to a sense of duty and a desire to serve his country, that conviction will give him a stronger hold on their confidence and favor than years of intriguing for it could possibly do. That he will accept it when satisfied that the people desire him to do so, we have not the slightest doubt; that he will seek it, or that the prospect of having it tendered to him will influence his judgment or action in the least, we do not believe.

We look forward to the nomination of General Grant by the National Convention of the Union party. That the most strenuous efforts will be made to defeat it is sufficiently evident from movements already public. The entire machinery of the Republican party in the Southern States is in the hands of his opponents, and the representatives of that party in the Convention, elected, as of course they will be, wholly by negro votes, will probably be cast against him. But the great body of the Union party in the North and West will, unless we are greatly mistaken, become so satisfied that the existence of the party, as well as the welfare of the country, depend upon his becoming its candidate, that we have very little doubt of that result.

### Reconstruction—Let Well Enough Alone.

*From the Tribune.*

We are informed that the President and his Cabinet are about to consider the condition of the Southern States, under the recent act of Congress, and to proclaim certain rules in reference to the conduct of the Major-Generals Commanding. It is furthermore rumored that the action of General Sheridan in removing Governor Wells led to an angry discussion at a recent Cabinet meeting, and that Mr. Stanbery is preparing an opinion to justify the President in removing General Sheridan. It is also rumored that General Grant has expressed anxiety in regard to Sheridan, and while he will not recommend his removal, he still feels that he might be reprimanded. We are happy to welcome any expression of General Grant that seems to indicate an opinion on any national question; but we believe this rumor to be untrue. General Grant will hardly care to interfere with his renowned subordinate. At a critical portion of the war, he found it necessary to give Sheridan but one order:—"Go in." If he has any order to give, let him repeat that.

We do not think the country will view patiently any interference on the part of the President with the provisions of the Reconstruction act. That act was passed in defiance of the President. He came into his office with the settlement of the war upon his hands. Instead of taking the advice of Congress by calling an extra session, or even the counsel of statesmen who might be presumed to speak the opinions of the party dominant in Congress, he created a policy of his own. It was offensive to the nation. It proposed to sacrifice the loyal men of the South to the spirit of rebellion. It would have surrendered to Davis more than Lee yielded to Grant. Still it was a "policy." Mr. Seward supported it in his reckless, gladsome way. Mr. McCulloch went out of his way to be its persistent minister. Mr. Stanton countersigned the orders which sent Terry and Saxton into disgrace, and conferred honors upon Fullerton and Custar. A few persons like Dix, created by Almighty God apparently for no other purpose than to hold office, and gifted with a ravenous instinct of power, supported the President. Then came the wholesale removals from office. Intrepid Republicans were stricken down by hundreds for daring to believe in the teachings of Lincoln; men were rewarded for betraying their party, and even in foreign Courts spies and informers were permitted to wander and collect gossip for our Secretary of State. All the powers of the Presidential office—its terrors and its blandishments—were used for the purpose of insuring the success of the "policy."

Well, what came of it? The President met with disastrous and humiliating defeat. His "policy" was overruled. The creatures he placed in office as a reward of treachery were driven out. Nay, more, the great office which he held, and whose patronage he wielded with more than the imperial will of Jackson, was cut, and trimmed, and shorn of the greater part of its strength. It would no longer be a menace to a free people. His "States" were overturned. The Reconstruction law was passed, and its duties assigned to generals of the army. This was well understood. The President opposed it furiously. He threw his vetoes before Congress step by step. So recklessly was this done, that at one time it was almost certain that he would be impeached, or that his powers under this act would be assigned to General Grant. Mr. Stevens desired this, and a large party followed him. We believe this would have been done but for the assurance that any law Congress would pass the President would execute in letter and spirit. This assurance—or, rather, this well-founded belief—did everything to decide Congress. If it had not existed, the President would most probably have been removed.

This was the situation when Congress adjourned. Suspicious of his Excellency, not altogether trusting his sincerity, its members provided for a summer session. But the President has done so well, he has obeyed the law so faithfully, that impeachment has died, the summer session will scarcely be held, and we find ourselves quietly drifting into an era of good feeling. Reconstruction progresses. Impartial suffrage has been established in the South. The various problems that sorely tried our statesmen are being gradually solved by events. With suffrage to the slave we have had amnesty to the Rebel. Even the great chief of the Rebels has been released from prison and permitted to go to Canada, with but a trivial expression of dissent Mr. Chase presides over a Southern court, and the process of *habeas corpus* has been resumed. The freedmen are gradually becoming freemen. Citizenship sits easily upon them. The country is at rest, and, considering the question of political reconstruction settled, addresses itself to the finances and tariffs. Our political sky is serene, with the exception of a little cloud that steals over it, scarcely larger than a man's hand.

We know the President must be sorely tempted to use whatever power he may possess to oppose a measure which he assailed so vindictively last winter. That is well understood. The country appreciates the fidelity with which he performs his most unwelcome work. But he must perform it. His administration will not be permitted to interfere with reconstruction by removing the generals who have the confidence of the country, and appointing men in whom it has no confidence. Let the President but attempt this—let him oppose his executive prerogative to the operations of the Military bill, and in a day this era of good feeling will become a season of rage and hate—this little cloud will cover the heavens with blackness.

The country is intensely earnest on this subject. Let Sheridan or Sickles, for instance, be removed, and a summer session of Congress will be inevitable. With a summer session the President's functions will most assuredly be so limited that it will not be in his power ever after to remove any General Commanding. All the bitterness that prevailed last year will be renewed, a hundred questions will suffer, and the work of national pacification be stopped merely that the President and Congress may have another controversy. Such a controversy can have but one result—for the people feel with Congress, and will sustain it. The danger is that the wise and temperate measure of last session, under which the country is doing so well, will be succeeded by a measure less wise and temperate. Everything is doing well. We entreat the President and his Cabinet, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the country, to let well enough alone.

### The New Department of Education.

*From the World.*

The delightful tendency of all truly free government to enlarge itself and its area of operation, is shown in the Washington telegram, which we published on Monday, concerning the new "Department of Education."

This new department, forecasting its future glory, already exhibits a superior scorn of the State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, all which are basely "subordinate" and inferior. "Like the Commissioner of Agriculture," the immortal Newton, "the Commissioner on Education," we are told, will report directly to Congress, not being subordinate to any department of the Government.

The common-school system of the United States has hitherto been deemed one of the most creditable of our institutions. Fostered by grants of land belonging to the people of the country, it indeed has been; but the system has had its roots in State legislation and has thriven upon State taxes, has been managed by State officials, and has been the pride and peculiar care of the people of each State. But all this was in our pre-millennial epoch. Everything is to be changed. As the nation is governed supremely, so it is to be educated primarily, from Washington. We are not unjustly deemed by the wise men of the East who rule us to be an uneducated and barbarian people, needing light from the central sun, and education from the most refulgent source of wisdom, to wit—the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, outshining through the translucent medium of a "Commissioner of Education, not subordinate to any other department of the Government."

It is doubtless true that the Creator of the solar system regulates its vast revolutions and its infinite movements with perfect ease. It would, therefore, be profane to doubt that the Congress of a party of great moral ideas should be able, when seated upon their thrones in the Capitol to direct with ease and felicity all the affairs of that portion of the terraqueous globe which owns their rule and domination. Indeed, the devout partisan may fitly question whether these our earthly rulers have sufficient occupation for their vast and varied faculties in those matters already subjected to their control, and whether they do not stand in most distressing need of larger areas of sovereignty, more multitudinous and complicated concerns of men for that ample exhibition of themselves and their powers which should justify their works and ways to the sons of men.

That splendid advocate, the late Mr. Rufus Choate, in an oration on "Deliberative Eloquence as affected by Revolutionary Crises," after celebrating the praises of Demosthenes, and of Cicero, and of Adams as the orators of nations in the agony of death or birth, lamented that Webster should have fallen upon quiet times, a world's long peace, so that the depths of his great nature were never wholly stirred, nor all the thunders of his eloquence aroused, as they would have been by some like crisis at a nation's cradle or its grave. If by such inferior things as these we may illustrate superior themes, permitted to us also be the doubt whether the calm Stevens, the dispassionate Boutwell, the sagacious Kelley, the serene Shellabarger, the pure Sprague, and the wise Wade and Van Winkle have had, or ever can have, their perfect and complete display, cribbed, cabined, and confined as they are within the limits upon their legislative action set by the present Constitution and the custom of the several States of the Union themselves to do what hitherto they have supposed themselves better able to do than any other for them. Those larger movements of the unfettered mind, to which these our earthly sovereigns are equal, what room for them is there in the management of a paltry two or three billions of debt, in the selection of fifteen or sixteen thousand subjects of taxation, in the reconstruction of ten discrowned, once sovereign States, in lightening the burdens of our industry, and unfettering the wings of our commerce, in composing the strifes of a gigantic civil war, in opening to the black race of the South the paths of its progress to fitness for citizenship, or averting from the Indian races of the Far West the provoked or unprovoked calamities of an exterminating war. These matters, indeed, would exhaust the statesmanship and satisfy the ambition of any sovereign in the Old World, as they would have taxed the faculties and enlarged the fame of those who founded and those who reared this wonder of the New. But the nation which lost, when Webster died, a complete and perfect eloquence for the crisis of its regenerating throes, has happily let loose from her teeming womb statesmen superior to every exigency of its diplomacy, omniscient for all its palingenetic legislation, capably indifferent to all the dangers of its wars, and supremely prescient of all the perils of its finance.

Therefore, lest haply wisdom die with us for lack of ample room and verge enough, let us rejoice that these superior beings with whom heaven has so kindly blessed our latter days are not to become extinct for lack of development, nor impotent for want of room to exercise all their monstrous powers.

In assuming the education of the rising seventy millions of young Americans of the next two or three decades, all the wisdom of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled may find employment for its unexhausted capacities and faculties unevoked. Their Commissioner of Education is now engaged, we are told, in "transmitting circulars to Governors of States calling for the requisite information in regard to their educational interests." Superfluous and unnecessary toil! Are not all things of the circumference known to the centre? Does the sun receive light from the planets, or they from him? Let not the Commissioner vex these lesser orbs with demands for light. Let him rather wait till the winter solstice, and then behold how light and knowledge shall stream from the Capitol, instructing the Governors and General Assemblies of our national constellation not only with all needed "information in regard to the educational interests of their several States," but also with boundless intelligence upon matters hitherto undreamed of in their local and narrow philosophy.

Our youths, in their school-boy days alone, these governors and general assemblies have directed the education of. But Congress, beginning, as their unsubordinated Commissioner says, with the District of Columbia "as a point of commencement on the education of the country," shall direct the evolution of the infant mind from the cradle to the grave.

For is not all life an education, and does it not begin at the cradle, and where does it end short of the grave? Trees incline as twigs are bent, and what more supremely concerns our rising race than that their education should fall into proper hands at the very clipping of the umbilical cord? The Fortieth Congress sees its opportunity, and knows its duty. Hereafter let nurses and matrons be at peace, and schoolmasters and tutors rest their perturbed spirits. An act of Congress shall hereafter measure their swaddling clothes, and provide regulation pins for the diapers of all the children of the republic, apportion due doses of Liebig's lactine, containing protein and all other essential elements of food, prescribe the diameter of teething rings, the dimensions of the national cradle, and the height of the only American baby-jumper. Two-thirds of both Houses by a joint resolution, suited thus to escape some too paternal President's veto, shall ordain the due amount of spanking, to be administered by a national police, abolish congenital strabismus, and do away with bandy-legged infants by penal enactments. Thus nurtured with a tender care, every child of freedom will safely and happily pass from infancy and childhood to blooming youth. Here too some act entitled an act to amend the acts of all our forefathers shall select their phonetic *a b abs*, assign to Sumner the preparation of their universal primer, obtain of Yates and Chandler their object-lessons, and establish the Websterian spelling by a fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. Elijah Pogram shall return from his home in the setting sun to inspire them with geography; Banks, from Portland to New Orleans, shall teach all our youths deportment; and regulation birch, measured by the Coast Survey, shall secure that equality of discipline among all the children of the republic, black or white, which will best prepare them for that equality of rights and privileges which is to be the enjoyment of their manhood.

But he who could predict all the glories of this dawning millennium would himself be fit to join in ushering in its day. Not to us, not to us, participation in the labors of these mighty minds!

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### ☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;
Two hundred for the third, and
One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

### ☞ REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }
5 20 31t

### ☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

### ☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

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## WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

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5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24mw 3m*

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# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES]

THE BOILER EXPLOSION — INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.—Last evening the Coroner commenced his investigation into the causes of the recent boiler explosion in Sansom street, going first to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to receive the evidence of the engineer.

T. W. Jenkins, 2031 Springer street, was sworn—He stated that three days before the accident he went to the place, at the recommendation of Mr. King, the machinist; he was told that there was then no opening, but that an engineer was wanted across the way, at Geasey & Ward's; there the witness went and saw Mr. Geasey, telling him that Mr. King had sent him there; Mr. Geasey insisted that he should go to work that afternoon, as the regular engineer was sick; the witness declined, when Mr. Geasey replied that two boys should be at the service of the engineer, and that all the witness would be required to do would be to attend to the boiler and engine; under these circumstances Mr. Jenkins assumed the position, not expecting to stay longer than the return of the engineer, daily looked for; the boiler was not in a very good condition; the gauge cocks would stop up once in a while, and their opening would cause trouble; the lower cock could not be opened at all; the witness suggested to Mr. Geasey that if he remained there beyond the day of the explosion, that the gauge cocks should be removed at night and see what was necessary to repair them.

Mr. Geasey replied that he would see about it; about twenty minutes of four o'clock the packing rings became loose; the engine was immediately stopped; the packing rings are the piston; Mr. Geasey directed the witness to go to Mr. King's and get a man to assist, as he desired to start the engine as soon as possible; the machinist from that establishment was at once procured; shortly afterwards the machinist sent for the M King's foreman, as there was trouble in getting out the packing rings; in trying to move the engine back it was necessary to remove the packing from the piston rod stuffing box; the packing was set and the cylinder head put on; the engineer was directed to pack the stuffing box; the witness commenced this operation, and Mr. Geasey desiring that a little steam should be put on to try how the engine would work, the cleaner was asked to throw a few shovelsful of shavings into the furnace: when the cleaner returned he told the witness that the engine was not carrying a pound of steam shortly afterwards he threw in some more shavings, and returning said that there was registered one pound of steam; this the witness thought very strange, and loosing his fingers from the packing, he wanted to attend to it; in half a minute he started to look at the engine, when the boiler exploded.

In the first instance the witness stated that the engine was stopped by him personally. He did the firing. There was 45 pounds of steam at the time the engine was stopped. Mr. Geasey told him when he first went to the premises that from 50 to 60 pounds could be readily carried, and 45 pounds were proved by experience to work well, and he never allowed the steam to rise higher. When the engine was stopped Mr. Jenkins stopped the throttle valve. There was no leaking from the throttle valve when the engine was fired, but Mr. Geasey jumped up and shut off the connection valve. This he did to prevent the steam from coming into the cylinder, as the throttle valve leaked to such an extent as to prevent the men working in the cylinder. To reach the connection valve, Mr. Geasey stood on the boiler; he could not have reached it from the ground.

The witness did not know that that valve shut off the connection between the boiler and the safety valve and the indicator. Mr. Geasey himself looked at the safety valve, and therefore the engineer felt easy under the strange circumstance of the firing of the boiler producing no steam; Mr. Geasey attended to the steam gauge, and therefore the witness did not examine it until a few minutes before the explosion, before the firing commenced, when he examined it; there was then no pressure of steam on the gauge; there was a low fire under the boilers when the engine was stopped; shavings were then doing duty as fuel; in the morning coal was burned, but in the afternoon shavings were used; when the engine was stopped, there was nothing but cinders in the furnace.

When the witness found the steam apparently so low he thought that the steam had escaped into the kiln for drawing wood; he did not see Mr. Geasey reopen the valve which he stopped off, nor did he see any one open it; to see whether the valve had been opened by any one else was one reason why he left off packing; that this was the reason why the steam did not show upon the indicator the witness now believes; at the time of the accident it did not occur to him; he supposed that Mr. Geasey would have opened the connection valve; if it had had anything to do with he severance of the passage of the steam, that gentleman would have opened it; had the witness been informed of the functions of this valve, he would not have allowed it to have been closed.

The witness said that he had run an engine previously for two months at Newbern, N. C. By trade he is a machinist, and served a part of an apprenticeship under Morris & Sons. Afterward he worked for the Thomas Iron Foundry, in Lehigh county, and with Archambault, in this city. He also has had charge of locomotives on southern railroads. The witness questioned Mr. Geasey in regard to pay, and he said that he paid his present engineer $14 a week.

Under cross-examination the witness stated that he knew nothing out of order in the boilers excepting the gauge cocks, and half the time he could not tell whether he had water or not.

This ended the examination at the hospital, and the jury accordingly adjourned to the office of the Coroner. At this place Benjamin Farrell was sworn. His story was that a few minutes before four, on Thursday afternoon, a man came into King's establishment, saying that at Geasey & Ward's a man was wanted to help repair the engine. Jno. Bechtel was sent. Later in the day word came to the witness that Bechtel desired to see him. He went over, found a number of men around the engine, and was told by the engineer that the packing rings were broken. As a reason for this, the engineer said that the engine thumped in the forward part of the cylinder. Bechtel asked the witness if he thought that the piston rings were broken. The ends of the rings were alone visible, but examination could not prove that the rings were broken. That the forward ring was broken the engineer still contended, and the cross head was knocked out, to disconnect it from the piston head.

The rings were then examined and proved to be sound. The examination was occular. After the rings were examined the cylinder was closed, the tools collected and Bechtel was sent over to the shop. Fifteen minutes before the explosion the engineer asked a man to see how much steam was on the engine. This was an hour and a half after the stoppage of the engine. The man reported but one pound of steam, and asked the engineer if shavings should be put on the fire. Jenkins said no, but to throw coal on. Shortly after the witness left, and five minutes later the boiler exploded.

The engine and boiler rooms were separate. The boilers were without, the engine within the building. Within an hour or two of the time of closing coal was burned in the engine furnace, but the last hour was run by a fuel of shavings.

Mr. William H. King was then called to the stand. He stated to the jury that the statement made by Mr. Farrel included all that he could say on the subject. He knew nothing about the boilers at the premises of Ward & Geasey. On one occasion was called in to repair the feed pipes; he declined and referred the proprietors to Tasker & Morris. The witness had been told by the proprietors that the boilers were two, connected by a pipe with two safety valves. One boiler was used at one time, the other was employed to rest the first. The steam pipe connection could not be located by the witness. Whether midway or above the boilers he could not say.

On all occasions when in the premises he inspected the feed pipe. Here there was a complication of pipes, which finally merged in one blow-out, and all found vent through one cock. Beyond these feed pipes he knew nothing about the construction of the engine or boiler.

On the afternoon of the explosion Mr. Ward came to see the witness. Mr. Ward complained that the safety valve did not blow off before the explosion. On all previous occasions the valve had been a trouble to the premises, its alarm was so loud and piercing. That the closing of the valve which cut off the connection between the boilers and the safety valve was the cause of the explosion, Mr. King did not doubt. He came to this conclusion by reasoning upon the subject after the explosion, and by studying the remains of the machinery which, shattered and torn asunder by the explosion, were picked up in the yard and the surrounding streets after the disaster.

Mr. Lyons—Mr. King, what is your opinion as an expert, whether in the construction of steam boilers it was safe to erect two boilers connected by a pipe with a stop valve between the safety valve and the boiler?

The Witness—It should never be done in any instance, nor did I ever know it to be done in any other case.

William C. Ward was then sworn. He gave his statement as follows: As one of the firm of Geasey & Ward, he was in the mill on the afternoon of the explosion. On the Monday preceding he went into the engine and boiler rooms, as was his frequent and regular custom. In the engine room the engineer was sitting on his bench, ill. He stayed until evening, but did not return the next morning. On Tuesday there was no engineer, and Mr. Geasey told the witness that he had fired up. Mr. Geasey said that he would himself run the engine that morning, and meanwhile look around for a new engineer. All the morning he ran the engine, and a little after twelve the witness himself stopped the engine.

This was before dinner. After dinner Mr. Geasey told the witness that a man who came from Mr. King's was running the engine. Half an hour afterward the engineer came up stairs to oil the shafting, and proceeded about it with precision and method, and the air of a man who thoroughly understood his business. This was Mr. Jenkins, who ran the engine until the very hour of the explosion.

During the three days that he was in charge there was no leakage about any of the valves. The principal fuel used by the engineer was coal. Towards evening shavings were used. These were used on the top of the coal fire. How that fire was made on that eventful afternoon the witness could not tell, because he was not in the boiler or engine rooms that day. To shut off the valve which closed the steam passage a man would be compelled to use a ladder, as the valve was eight feet from the ground.

While the repairing was going on at the engine, Mr. Geasey and the witness met in the cellar. In the Sansom street side of the building, the office of the firm was located. Towards this Mr. Ward turned, and while going there the boiler exploded.

Mr. Lyons—Do you think Mr. Geasey would have closed that throttle valve?

Mr. Ward—No, sir; he knew too much about the mill for that. He had been raised in it from boyhood.

James Moore, of Matthews & Moore, was shown a plan of the construction of the boilers, and stated that he would have possibly built such a set if he were to have personal superintendence of them; but in no case would he build a set for the management of any other person. Mr. Moore, from the remains of the connecting pipe produced, thought that the throttle valve was shut at the time of the explosion.

W. B. Levan, another expert in the art of boiler constructions gave testimony similar to that of Mr. Moore. Since the explosion the witness said he had carefully examined the throttle valve, and believed that at the time of the explosion the valve was closed. Under no consideration, he stated, would he construct a boiler similar to that which exploded.

Other witnesses, principally scientific men, were examined, but the testimony took no differen bearing, and the inquest was adjourned.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—The Board of School Control held a meeting yesterday, President Shippen in the chair. A number of communications were received and referred to the appropriate committees, among the number the following:

One from the Twelfth Section, requesting Councils to purchase a lot adjoining the school site at Dillwyn and Callowhill streets, for the sum of $3750.

One naming the new school-house at Fourth and Montgomery avenue, in the Nineteenth Section, the "Cohocksink."

One requesting that the salary of the principal of the Landreth unclassified school, in the Twenty-sixth section, be increased from $700 to $900.

One from the Twenty-fourth section, recommending the abandonment of the site on Forty-first street, near Oregon avenue, in the Twenty-fourth section, and the substitution therefor of the lot of ground situated on the west side of Brooklyn street, extending from Sycamore to Aspen streets.

One from the Twenty-fifth section, asking an appropriation of $400 to place a new roof on Randolph school.

One from the same section requesting an appropriation of $1200 to purchase lots of ground on Turner street for school purposes.

One from the Twenty-seventh section, recommending the purchase of a lot of ground for a grammar and secondary school in that section.

The Committee on Supplies reported having accepted the following contracts for coal, wood and charcoal, which were approved:

| Dist. | | Per Ton. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Galloway C. Morris, Lehigh coal, | $6 74 |
| 2 | Galloway C. Morris, Lehigh coal, | 6 74 |
| 3 | H. Matthews, Lehigh coal, | 6 18 |
| 4. | Walter & Brother, Lehigh coal, | 6 43 |
| 5. | H Matthews, Lehigh coal, | 6 22 |
| 6 | L. M. Jones, Schuylkill coal, | 7 00 |
| 7. | Clark & Garrigues, Lehigh coal, | 8 50 |
| 8. | Davis, Fales & Co., Lehigh coal, | 7 54 |
| 9. | Davis, Fales & Co , Lehigh coal, | 7 78 |
| 10. | Davis, Fales & Co , Lehigh coal, | 7 54 |

2240 pounds to constitute a ton.

KINDLING WOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| John W. Leigh, all sections except the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth, at | 35 cts. per box |
| B. Rowland & Co., Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth section, at | 33 cts. per box |

CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Donaghy, all the sections, at | 65 cts. per bbl |

The Committee on Qualifications of Teachers reported that at the examination for certificates for the position of teachers, held in the Zane Street School-house, May 9th and 10th, the following candidates were successful:

Principals of Grammar Schools—Charles K. Mills and Henrietta Gamble.

Principal of Unclassified Schools—Edward Roberts.

Those receiving Certificates for Teachers—Maggie S. Prichard, Kate C. Harrison, Fanny Bean, Mary W. Stevens, Sallie D. Burke, Anna S. Robinson, Ella E. West, Jennie Cherry, C. Payne, Annie C. Henson, Annie R. Colborn, Ellie R. Simmons, Lizzie McNeilan, M. Kavanagh, Lizzie S. Cuskader, Lizzie W. Dickson, A. W. Grigg, Kate J. Graeff, Marion R. Lewis, Theresa C. Mund, E. C. Rook, Sallie J. Charles, Lottie Somers, Ellie A. Newland, M. Bellware, Anna H. M. Inskeep, M. A. Rodd, Mary J. Colville, Mary A. Manley, Emma J. Fort, Josephine Mooney, M. C. McKee, Lizzie M. Bunting, Anna M. Sutherland, Hannah Berry, Helen M. Lent, Mary E. Love, Bessie Acheson, A. F. Putt, Ida Brady, Lizzie H. Parker, Sophie L. Stagg, Sallie J. Ferguson, Abbie S. Wise, Julia Sullivan, M. Bennett, Ella J. Nippes, Louisa Holmes, N. S. Hooper, Nellie Barry, E. F. Pearson, Martha Cault, Anna Williams, and A. V. Johnson.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills to the amount of $200,220 75, which were approved.

The resolution providing that the schools of this district hold a session of four and a half hours a day, from 8.30 to 12.30, after the 13th inst., excited considerable debate.

Mr. Haines, after twenty minutes debate, called the previous question.

Mr. Carrigan appealed to Mr. Haines for a moment's statement. He thought that every section, rural or otherwise, ought to have it.

Mr. Haines renewed his motion.

The President ruled the motion out of order, because the previous question was out of order while a gentleman was speaking.

The question was put with the amendment of the gentleman from the Twenty-sixth district.

The amendment by the gentleman from the Twenty-sixth, providing that sections desiring to hold two sessions could do so if they wished, was lost.

Mr. Fletcher, of the Fourteenth section, thought that as no provision had been made for any recess in the resolution, he would make an amendment that the session extend from half-past eight to half-past one, with a half-hour's recess.

The amendment was put, but Mr. Enwitchter, of the Nineteenth section, moved an amendment from eight o'clock to half-past one.

Mr. Elkin, Seventh section, and Mr. Fletcher, desired their children home at dinner.

Dr. Vaughn, Seventeenth section, thought any session any longer than four hours was unhealthy.

The amendment by the gentleman from the Fourteenth was put and lost.

Mr. Fletcher moved his resolution for a recess in another form, and it was lost.

The original resolution was passed.

Mr. Hilles, of the Twenty-third, offered a resolution that an examination be held for a colored teacher to fill a vacancy in a colored school in his section, as well as a resolution to expend over $100 for repairs.

Objection was made to the second resolution and an amendment made, "provided that the expenditure did not exceed $200."

The caucus report was adopted.

A motion to adjourn was repeated, but when renewed after some discussion about reports of sectional Boards, was passed.

HAMMONTON STRAWBERRY YIELD.—Twenty-five thousand quarts of strawberries were shipped to New York from Hammonton on Monday and Tuesday evenings, over the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad. The same quantity, it is estimated, will be shipped in the same direction every evening this week. On Monday next the picking, it is supposed, will be equal to 50,000 quarts, after which the quantity will decrease. The height of the strawberry season, therefore, will be during the present week. It will be remembered that, in addition to the above enormous quantities, probably half as many thousand quarts are sent daily to Philadelphia. According to the best data, the yield for the entire season from Hammonton alone will not fall far short of three-fourths of a million of quarts.

The great Strawberry Exhibition will take place at Hammonton to-morrow. An excursion train will leave Vine street wharf at half-past 7 o'clock A. M., returning at 6 P. M.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, &c.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold, at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, &c., $164 50, | $493 50 |
| 50 shares Little Sch. Railroad Co., $27, | 1,350 00 |
| 100 shares Second National Bank, $117, | 11,700 00 |
| 20 shares Fourth " " 111, | 2,220 00 |
| 10 shares Sixth " " 117, | 1,170 00 |
| 300 shares Schuylkill Nav. Co., $19 37½, | 5,812 50 |
| 500 shares Big Mountain Coal Co., $3, | 1,500 00 |
| 1 share Point Breeze Park Ass., $116 50, | 116 50 |
| Box Stall No. 48, Point Breeze, | 40 00 |
| $255 Del. Mut. Ins. Co., 91 per cent., | 232 05 |
| 10 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad, $22 50, | 225 00 |
| 3 shares Mercantile Library, $9, | 27 00 |
| 200 shares Sugar Creek Oil Co., 1c, | 2 00 |
| 100 shares Schuylkill Oil Co., ¼c, | 25 |
| 200 shares Petrona Oil Co., 2c, | 4 00 |
| 3000 shares Hubert Oil Co., ¼c, | 7 50 |
| 500 shares Rathborn Oil Co., ½c, | 2 50 |
| 1000 shares Walnut Island Oil Co., ¾c, | 7 50 |
| 8000 shares Big Whitely Oil Co., ⅜c, | 30 00 |
| 250 shares Rere Oil Co., ¾c, | 1 88 |
| Modern four-story brick dwelling, 509 S. Thirteenth street, | $4,500 |
| Handsome country seat, 17 acres, river Delaware, at Billingsport, N. J., | 7,000 |
| Modern four-story brick residence, No. 2009 Arch street, 20 feet front. | 14,500 |
| Valuable country site, large lot, river Delaware, at Beverly, N. J., 85 feet front. | |
| Four brick dwellings, 814 South street. | |
| Farm, 24¼ acres, northwest corner Washington avenue and Limekiln turnpike, | 9,600 |
| Valuable lot, river Delaware, at Beverly, N. J., | 900 |
| Four brick dwellings, No. 814 South street, subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $79 50, | 4,000 |
| Tract land, Clarion county, Penna., | 190 |
| Tract Fremont county, Iowa, | 115 |
| Frame dwelling, No. 640 Lombard street, | 1,095 |
| Ground rent, $32 a year, | 525 |
| Ground rent, $32 a year, | 525 |
| Ground rent, $79 50 a year, | 1,225 |
| Ground rent, $66 a year, | 1,050 |
| Ground rent, $66 a year, | 1,050 |
| Three-story brick dwelling, No. 673 Bankson street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $51, | 2,000 |
| Ground rent, $42 a year, | 630 |
| Dwelling No. 1650 Beckett street, | 880 |
| Dwelling No. 1632 Beckett street, | 850 |
| Dwelling No. 1634 Beckett street, | 850 |
| Dwelling No. 1636 Beckett street, | 850 |
| Dwelling No. 1638 Beckett street, | 850 |
| Dwelling No. 1640 Beckett street, | 850 |

INTERESTING SERVICES—THE HOSPITAL CHAPEL—BISHOP POTTER'S MEMORIAL HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon the services attending the opening of the Bishop Potter Memorial House, at Lehigh avenue and Front street, were held in the Hospital Chapel. They were opened by the singing of the 118th Psalm, after which the Ante-Communion service, Epistle and Gospel and Apostles' Creed were read.

The 75th Hymn having been sung, Bishop Stevens called upon Mr. William Welsh, his authorized representative in the department of women's work in the Hospital, for a statement of the origin, design, and prospects of the institution.

Mr. Welsh stated that a circular had been sent to each Bishop of the American Church in reference to the institution, and their replies were prompt and cordial, coming even from Texas, California, and Oregon. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, gave qualified approvals, whilst all other replies were most cordial, giving evidence that this training school for women is a necessity if the Church is to become aggressive. The object of the Home will be to train women of education and refinement and earnest piety, who yearn for a sphere in which they can work for God and for the afflicted, to labor among the poor and those who neglect spiritual things. At the conclusion of Mr. Welsh's remarks, Bishop Stevens made an address, setting forth the benefits to be derived from the institution. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Rudder, of St. Stephen's Church, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of the Church of the Epiphany.

The Holy Communion was then celebrated, after which prayer was offered, and the congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY AND PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a shocking affair occurred on Coates street, near Fifth, in the Twelfth Ward. John Gloeckner, who resided in a house in that locality, went home more or less under the influence of intoxicating liquor. His wife had been working at the wash tub all day, in order to realize funds to contribute to the support of her children. From some cause or other not clearly demonstrated, her husband made a most brutal attack upon her. Her screams of murder and for help attracted the attention of a citizen named Frederick Dittmar, residing at No. 1365 Frankford road, who proceeded to her rescue. He released the unfortunate and badly beaten woman from the demon husband. The latter became more furious and made an attack upon Mr. Dittmar, who stood his ground manfully, and knocked the enraged husband down by a well-directed fist blow. Gloeckner then drew a knife and sheathed its blade in the abdomen of Mr. Dittmer, producing a frightful and, perhaps, mortal wound. Officer Lake arrived, and, after a desperate effort secured Gloeckner, and conducted him to the office of Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to prison. Mr. Dittmar was removed to the residence of a neighbor, and a surgeon was called in to attend him. It was thought last evening that he could not long survive the injuries he had received.

A TESTIMONIAL TO EX-POSTMASTER HALL.—The employes of the Philadelphia Post Office, upon the retirement of Mr. Charles M. Hall from the Postmastership, resolved to present him with a fitting testimonial of regard, and Messrs. S. J. Sullivan, John Haugh, Daniel H. Conners, and Theodore Gannon, Jr., were appointed as a committee to obtain and present a befitting testimonial. They obtained a beautiful service of silver, and, at their request, it was presented to Mr. Hall, at his residence, on Monday night, by our present Postmaster, Colonel Henry H. Bingham, in a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to in equally fitting terms by the recipient of the handsome gift.

FORMALLY OPENED.—The new hall of the Washington Library Company, at Frankford road and Adams street, was formally opened last evening. The room was filled to overflowing, and appropriate speeches were made by General Louis Wagner and Mr. B. Franklin Dennison. The choir of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church was present, and sang a number of airs.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW of the Police force will take place on Saturday morning next, in Independence Square.

## CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Last evening, the formal opening of a Fair for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children took place at Morgan's Hall, Fourth and Market streets, Camden. The doors were thrown open at half-past 7 o'clock, and at the hour of the commencement of the exercises (8 o'clock) the hall was very nearly filled.

Elijah Cattell, Esq., President of the Home, called the assembly to order, and nominated Matthew Newkirk as Chairman. That gentleman made a few fitting remarks, congratulating the managers of the Home upon such an auspicious opening, and said it predicted success.

Hon. G. W. N. Custis was then introduced. He said: We have come to inaugurate this festival in behalf of the Home for Friendless Children. Since the Christian dispensation, and the dark ages especially, Fairs have been a means by which good work has been popularized and the greatest good has been done. In Fairs, as in everything else, we rival the world. The great Sanitary Fair which was held during the progress of the war aroused the nation, as it were, and immense quantities of goods were contributed to raise means to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers. The world never saw anything like it before. In the hope of accomplishing results similar to those accomplished by the greatest Fairs, and having entire confidence, in view of the past—for the citizens of Camden have nobly sustained this institution which has sprung up in our midst—and desiring not longer to intrude upon you, I will close my remarks with a simple statement relative to the cost of the institution last year. It was over $3000. All this, with the exception of $150, was raised within the year.

The Chairman then announced that, as the other speakers were not present, it was deemed advisable to adjourn, and "pitch in and buy."

The former was done immediately, and during the evening, judging from the glimpses we had of the many boxes, the latter was indulged in to a large extent.

All sorts of fancy articles are on exhibition for sale. The principal feature of the Fair is a beautiful tea service, to be given to the clergyman receiving the highest number of votes. At the table of Miss Cristie Reed, a large and handsome Bible is displayed, which is to be given to the gentleman who is so fortunate as to have a sufficient number of friends who will vote for him.

The opening last evening was truly encouraging, and the Managers were well pleased. If the rush continues, the amount desired ($1500) will be raised, and probably as much more.

## AMUSEMENTS.

SERENADE TO CHARLES H. JARVIS.—Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, the distinguished pianist, is about taking a trip to Europe, accompanied by Michael H. Cross, and last night he was honored with a serenade, at his residence on West Green street, by the Germania Orchestra, under the direction of its leader, Mr. Charles H. Schmitz. The Orchestra discoursed most elegant music on the occasion, and after several charming pieces had been performed, the gentlemen were invited in to partake of a sumptuous banquet provided by the genial and liberal host.

Mirth, music, and the interchange of sentiment predominated during the discussion of the elegant repast, and at its termination a farewell symphony, composed for the occasion, was admirably performed by the Germania. Mr. Jarvis, in a neat speech, returned thanks for the honor the orchestra had done him, and very feelingly took his farewell of them.

The affair was kept up till the "wee sma' hours" in the morning, and all the participants in it were abundantly well pleased with the brilliant and festive features that surrounded it.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Cendrillon* continues very successful here, and seems to be delightful to all who witness it. The new spectacle is got up in really magnificent style, and is well worthy of a visit. It is fully equal to the *Black Crook* in many particulars, and deserves to run throughout the summer season.

ARCH STREET THEATRE—*Little Boy Blue*.—Mr. Fox's new pantomime is very popular. The tricks and comicalities of the new piece form a continuous delight for the children, as well as those of older growth. The scenery is exceedingly handsome. On Friday evening, Mr. G. L. Fox takes a benefit. On Saturday afternoon, second *Little Boy Blue* matinee.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. — This establishment is crowded every evening with the *elite* of our city, to witness the wonderful performance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson in *Rip Van Winkle*. The people will never tire of Jeff. or his new play, which is really the best that Boucicault ever prepared. Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* will be produced at the Walnut in grand style next month.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This is the last week of the *Demon Dance*, which has been very successful. On Friday night the great *clear benefit* for the sufferers by the late explosion comes off, when we hope to see the American packed with people. Mr. Pilgrim has arranged a capital entertainment, and Mr. Robert Fox is laboring assiduously to make the affair a real benefit to the unfortunates above mentioned.

THE BENEFIT to Mr. Frank Mordaunt has been postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. Mordaunt. Those holding tickets will receive the money paid for them, on application at Mr. Trumpler's store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK of the great Lubin Brothers, twin princes of magic, at the Assembly Buildings. Those who have not seen these pleasing magicians should make a note of this.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present the *Peake Bell Ringers, Dancing Giraffe*, the burlesque opera of the *Bohemian Girl*, and other good things, at the "Family Resort," this evening.

BIERSTADT'S greatest work, "The Domes of the Yo-Semite," remains on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts.

F. DE BERG RICHARDS' magnificent picture called the *Autumnal Glories of the Valley of the Alleghanies*, may be viewed at the rooms of the Artists' Fund Society, Chesnut street, above Thirteenth. The proceeds are devoted to a charitable purpose. This is Mr. Richards' greatest work, and one that Philadelphia may be proud of.

## *PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE VIENNA LLOYD."*

From the above journal we extract the following in reference to the American Pianos at the Paris Exposition:—

"In my last letter I informed you that the Jury of Examination on Musical Instruments had completed their arduous labors, and submitted the result of their examination to the Supreme Jury. In the interim, however, the Imperial Commission has finally decided to increase the number of the great International Gold Medals from *One Hundred to Three Hundred*, and the Silver Medals from *Three Hundred to One Thousand*—hence the hopes of many despairing exhibitors have been suddenly revived, and will doubtless be realized.

"This result, though perfectly justified by the great superiority of the American Instruments, will doubtless create a profound sensation throughout musical Europe. It is certainly most humiliating, but nevertheless a fact, that even the most celebrated Piano-forte makers of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Leipsic, only take silver medals, ranking as second-class instruments, and are therefore completely outdistanced by their two great American rivals.

"The pianos from the United States represent two entirely different systems of construction, but all have a full frame of cast-iron, which invention was patented and first applied as early as the year 1825, by Alpheus Babcock, of Philadelphia, to square Pianos.

"This important change in the views of the Imperial Commission has placed at the disposal of the Supreme Jury on Piano-fortes *three* Grand International First Prize Gold Medals in place of *one*. One of these has been awarded to the firm of "Steinway & Sons," of New York, one to the American firm exhibiting from Boston, classified according to merit, Messrs. Steinway *first*, and the remaining one to Broadwood, of London.

"With the exception of a full iron frame, the Grand Pianos from Boston are constructed with parallel strings on the same plan as the European Grands, but are much superior to the latter in workmanship and quantity and quality of tone. Without, however, wishing to detract from the merits of other makers, I must say that the Pianos exhibited by Steinway & Sons, of New York, have, through the marvellous grandeur of their tone, and the novelty of their construction, excited by far the greatest wonderment and admiration of alike piano-makers, musicians, professional artists, and the general musical public who surround the Steinway instruments in dense crowds from morning to night.

"Stephen Heller, Kruger, Alfred Jaell, Ritter, Lavignac, and nearly all the leading artists in Paris have performed on these pianos, and exhibit a decided preference for them over any others in the Exposition. The venerable composer Rossini, who still prides himself not a little on his piano-playing, recently examined the Steinway Pianos, and frankly expressed his astonishment and delight at their prodigious sonority—yet at the same time exceedingly musical and 'singing' quality of their tone—which enables the pianist to produce at will any gradation of light and shade from the most delicately whispered phrase to the grandest orchestral effects.

"These masterpieces of ingenuity and mechanical skill must be seen and heard to be appreciated, and their wonder will cease at the announcement that the firm of Steinway & Sons have, in the comparatively brief space of fifteen years, succeeded in building up the largest Piano manufacturing establishment in the world.

"America may justly feel proud of the signal and decided victory achieved by two of her exhibitors, exponents of the new and old style of constructing pianos, for in this branch of art industry, in *a European city, a European jury* has awarded them the prizes of honor in fair competition with over *three hundred European instruments*.

# MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 4·28 | MOON RISES | 1·59 |
| SUN SETS | 7·31 | HIGH WATER | 10·28 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Cella | London | New York | May 25 |
| Malta | Liverpool | New York | May 28 |
| Louisiana | Liverpool | New York | May 29 |
| Mississippi | Havre | New York | May 30 |
| Columbia | Glasgow | New York | May 31 |
| Cimbria | Hamburg | New York | June 1 |
| Propontis | Liverpool | Philada | June 1 |
| C.of Cork | Liverpool | New York | June 1 |
| Saxonia | Hamburg | New York | June 2 |
| Perais | Liverpool | New York | June 2 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | June 4 |
| Weser | Southampton | New York | June 4 |
| Melita | Liverpool | Philada | June 8 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Scotia | New York | Liverpool | June 12 |
| Edinburgh | New York | Liverpool | June 12 |
| Hecla | New York | Liverpool | June 12 |
| Concordia | New York | Antwerp | June 12 |
| Deutschland | New York | Bremen | June 12 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | June 15 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | June 15 |
| U. Kingdom | New York | Glasgow | June 15 |
| Baltic | New York | Bremen | June 15 |
| Alemannia | New York | Hamburg | June 15 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | June 13 |
| Corsica | New York | Havana | June 15 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | June 15 |
| Tioga | Philada | New Orleans | June 15 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | June 15 |
| G. Washington | New York | New Orleans | June 15 |
| Merrimac | New York | Rio Janeiro | June 22 |
| J.W. Everman | Philada | Charleston | June — |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Levant, Ackley, Cow Bay, C. B., A. R. McHenry & Co.
Brig Ella, Foote, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bangor, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Merchant, Lloyd, Washington, Captain.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 4 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, 5 days from Provincetown, in ballast to captain.
Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr E. A. Cummings, Whirlow, 5 days from James River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Mary McKee, McKee, from Boston.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Crawford, from New York.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.
Barque Gitana, Thornsen, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Industrie, Bischoff, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 21st ult.
Brig Insulerinen, Gensen, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Tubal Cain, Loring, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr C. McCarthy, Godirey, hence, at Aspinwall 2d instant.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, and C. Tilton, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, hence, at Wareham 7th inst.
Schr J. A. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 1st inst.
Schrs J. Griffith, Cobb, and Wellington, Barker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 8th inst.
Schr W. Saulsbury, Nickerson, hence, at Gardiner 8th inst.
Schr G. B. Smith, Bowker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 10th inst.
Schr Lucy Church, Cash, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 7th inst.
Schrs S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton; G. W. Glover, Holbrook, from Rockland; and Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.
Schr Louis Walsh, Robbins, hence for Rockland, at Salem 8th inst.
Schr Ann Magee, Ketchum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Mass., 5th inst.
Schr Sons of Malta, Rosenbrook, from Winton for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 8th inst.
Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, hence, at Portland 9th instant.
Schr Sarah Ellen, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 8th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 8th inst.
Steamer Achilles, Schellinger, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In accordance with the advertisement from this House, dated March 11, 1867, the undernamed buoys have been moved as follows:—

The Ranie Spit Buoy to the N.NE. one cable.

The West Cardiff Buoy to the N. two and one-eighth cables.

The Wolves' Buoy to the W. by N. ½ N. one cable.

The Mackenzie Shoal Buoy to the W. one cable.

The New Patch Buoy to the NE. by E. ½ E. two and three-fourths cables.

The Southwest Patch Buoy to the NE. by E. ¾ E. two and one-fourth cables.

The Welsh Hook Buoy to the E. ½ N. eight cables.

The Northwest Spit Buoy has been discontinued.

A new can buoy, colored black, and marked Middle Cardiff, has also been placed in Cardiff Roads, in four fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz.:—

A large red brick house, open of Penarth Head, NNW.

The east end of Steepholm, in line with the east end of the dwellings at Flatholm Lighthouse, S. by E. ½ E.

West Cardiff Buoy, SW. ¼ S., distant nine-tenths mile.

Cardiff Hook Buoy, NE. by E. ½ E., distant one and two-tenths miles.

A new spiral buoy, colored black and white, in chequers, and marked Cardiff Spit, has been placed in three fathoms at low water spring tides, with

Llangdongh Church Tower, its width open south of the South Pier Head at Penarth Dock, NW. ¾ W.

The peak of Sully Island, one-eighth from the south end of the island towards Lavernock Point, W. ⅜ S.

Monkstone Beacon, S. by W. ⅛ W., distant one and one tenth mile.

West Cardiff Buoy, W. by S., distant one and nine-tenths mile.

A new can buoy, colored red and white, in vertical stripes, and marked Middle Hook, has been laid in four and one-fourth fathoms at low water spring tides, with

The hotel near Avon Lighthouse, its width open of Posset Point, S. by E.

A large tree on high land, in line with Salt House, S. by E. ½ E.

Welsh Hook Buoy, E. by S., distant two and six-tenths miles.

English and Welsh Grounds Lightship, W.SW., distant two and one-half miles.

Southwest Patch Buoy, W. ¾ N., distant three miles.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, May 23, 1867.

## MEDICAL.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree," "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
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AND
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# AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
THE OVERWHELMINGLY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
CENDRILLON,
Pronounced by
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION
THE MOST ELABORATE SPECTACLE
Ever produced in this country, and
RIVALLING ITS GREAT PROTOTYPE,
THE BLACK CROOK.
The performance will consist of
CENDRILLON,
With its New Scenery, Costumes, Tableaux.
A POWERFUL DRAMATIC CAST.
A Ballet of SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES.
A GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. WALTER LENNOX.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF LITTLE BOY BLUE.
SECOND WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
with new scenes, tricks, etc., and
A GORGEOUS LAST SCENE.
Disturbance Discomfiture..........G. L. FOX
Ungrateful Ingratitude..........C. K. FOX
Preceded by a favorite Comedietta.
G. L. FOX AND C. K. FOX EVERY NIGHT.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—SECOND GRAND MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Begins at 8.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
for the ninth time, in Boucicault's Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Rip Van Winkle..........Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Gretchen..........Miss SUSAN DENIN
In active preparation, Shakespeare's spectacle of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE.
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS.
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 5?

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,
now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [65tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 1f

SOMETHING NEW!

Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register, 1867-8.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The object of the REGISTER is to supply to the public a convenient, useful and popular work adapted to the every-day wants of the entire business community, FOR ALL PURPOSES OF GENERAL BUSINESS REFERENCE, both as a Directory and as a compend of miscellaneous information, and at a price so low, as to place it within reach of every business man in the United States.

It Contains—United States Bankrupt Law, Internal Tax and Tariff Rates, as amended March 2, 1867; Weights, Measures, and Moneys of Foreign Countries; Postages and Postal Regulations—Domestic and Foreign; Complete List of Post Offices, Telegraph and Railroad Stations, Money Order Offices, and County Seats in the United States; Summary of the Laws of the several States, relating to every subject of general interest to business men; Commercial Regulations of the Principal Cities of the United States; Population of States, Territories, Counties, Cities, Towns, and Villages of United States—1850, '60, '65; General Statistics of United States on all subjects of business importance; Prices of Products, of Gold, and of Exchange on European Cities, at New York, 1860-7, etc. etc. etc.

ALSO, BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF THE THIRTEEN PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CITIES—THE CENTRES OF TRADE—OF THE UNITED STATES.

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"The first book of the kind which has been projected. Is a masterpiece of condensation."—*Brooklyn Union.*

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"We have noticed this volume in many of the best business houses, and should judge it was meeting with great favor. It is undoubtedly a valuable book of reference."—*New York Independent.*

"Within the compass of a thousand pages there is compressed more of the right kind of knowledge, with less needless material, than we have ever known before in any attempt of the kind."—*Christian Standard, Cleveland.*

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867.

## How Shall our Great Cities be Governed?

ONE of the most important questions that will come before the New York Constitutional Convention, and the one that will probably elicit the most feeling and discussion, relates to the proper method of governing the city of New York. That city has now not far from one-fourth of the whole population of the State, and probably a still larger proportion of the wealth. The discussion concerning its government is of interest to the public generally, as bearing upon similar questions which may arise concerning other large cities in our country.

That New York is at present a badly governed city, we have the concurrent testimony of its own citizens of all parties. Indeed, the evils of bad government there have led to the growth of an anomalous condition of affairs with respect to the method of administering the affairs of the city. From time to time, as the weight of corrupt administration has become too grievous to be borne, the Legislature has been obliged to step in, and give the control of the city's affairs in certain directions to the State at large. For instance, the police administration of the city became so corrupt and abandoned, that the control of the police was vested by the Legislature in a Commission appointed by the Governor and Senate. The affairs of the Central Park have, from the commencement of the enterprise, we believe, been conducted by a Board of Commissioners. The Fire Department and the Health Department are also in the hands of Commissioners. Thus from year to year the State has been assuming more and more control of the affairs of the city, until the City Government elected by the people has been shorn of a large portion of its power. There is no common head of the Government left. The various commissions are independent of each other, and responsible to no superior power except the Governor and Senate.

That there must be evils in this method of government is apparent, and that some consistent general plan should be adopted, is the opinion of all. The chief point at issue is, as to whether the State at large should take part in the government of the city. On the one side, it is maintained that in all that relates to the city primarily the city should be independent. The principle of local self-government is extolled as the great remedy for all present defects in administration.

On the other hand, it is boldly asserted that the only salvation for the city is in extending the constituency, and in governing it by the State at large. The character of the Common Council and other city authorities now elected by the people—their total disregard of the interests of the city—their shameless and flagrant corruption—their ignorance and brutality, are pointed to as an example of what the entire Government would be if committed to a popular vote of the residents alone. It is asserted that the introduction of commission after commission has been absolutely necessary to keep the city from falling into anarchy. It is claimed that the State at large is vitally interested in the government of the city, and that there is no propriety in committing its destinies solely into the hands of those who may happen to reside within its limits. The great argument, however, is that the city is controlled by the ignorant, depraved, and vicious, in short, by those who have demonstrated their incapacity for self-government. The New York *Times* does not hesitate to say that universal suffrage has broken down in that city, so that the constituency must either be restricted or enlarged. It has been agreed by writers on governments generally, that a strictly popular government is only possible when there is a good degree of intelligence and virtue in the people. These conditions are wanting in New York city. Moreover, those who favor an increase of the constituency by making the whole State a part of the city's voting population, maintain that the political unit in our system is not the city, or the township, or the county, but the State. And they hold that there is no more propriety in making a city independent of the State, than there would be in making one ward in a city independent of all the rest.

This discussion will be watched with interest. It embraces principles of a much wider application than to the case in hand, and which may hereafter become of practical interest to other communities.

## The Present Status of Hungary.

A morning contemporary, in its issue of yesterday, took occasion to malign the kingdom of Hungary on account of the medieval pageantry accompanying the ceremonies of the coronation of Francis Joseph. Our contemporary says that "there the ceremonial of the middle ages still exists, and their darkness too," and somewhat doubtingly adds that "there the political economy of slavery and ignorance might possibly be successfully demonstrated." These few sentences convey wrong impressions of the political and social status of the country, which it is attempted to represent as a tempting land for the immigration of "tournament tilters, Brazil refugees, and black-letter insurgents." It would require a political Rip Van Winkle, who has been dozing over a history of Hungary of a hundred years ago, to hold such an estimate. It would require us to forget the gallant struggle of Hungary for independence in 1848, which would have been successful but for Russia joining untowardly her armies to those of Austria. In that year the Diet of Hungary abolished serfdom voluntarily, although that body was largely composed of men whose interests identified them with the institution. And the very ceremonial, the forms of which seem to be so offensive to some, is the moral victory of the people of Hungary over an enemy who, with the aid of Russian bayonets, conquered them eighteen years ago. To tear Lombardy and Venetia from Austria, it required the assistance of two such powers as France and Prussia.

To become independent of Austria, Hungary may have asked, but received the help of no outside power. The coronation is but a form; its substance means independence from the other provinces of Austria. It was a connection merely personal between the Emperor of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary. It means a legislative body, chosen from the people in part, and a guarantee that her constitutional liberties, as far as royal oaths go, will be invaded no more. This is the lesson taught by the coronation, whatever its ceremonial.

## The Democracy Declare its Principles of the Campaign.

As we anticipated yesterday, the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg selected Judge Sharswood as its candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, and declared its principles. There was a time when we could have anticipated the views of such a body, by a comparison with the expressed platform of the party in other States. But that day is past. The New York *World* and the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of the Empire State boldly announce that the question of giving suffrage to the blacks will not be an issue, and the organ of the New York Democracy favors such an extension. So do the Boston *Post* and Chicago *Times*, and many of the leading journals of our opponents. But the Democracy of Pennsylvania is bound to its idols. Under the lead of such men as Frederick W. Hughes, Jeremiah Black, John D. Stiles, and A. J. Glossbrenner, it found itself incapable of grasping any of the progressive ideas of the age, and fought for principles exploded by the war, and on issues settled by the bayonet. They have had the sense to select a good candidate, but have declared a platform so thoroughly weak that we doubt if it can support their standard-bearer, much less the swarm of proscribed semi-Rebels who throng around him. Let us look at the planks on which they stand.

The preamble and first three resolutions are not to be disputed. They may mean anything, and do mean nothing. The fourth resolution declares that

> "We proclaim as usurpation and outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of the Federal power; and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulations of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania."

Now this is maliciously unkind. It is bad enough for the Southern Democracy to have to abandon all its declared principles, to have to embrace the black man, and swear that it has always been his friend, to have to insist that he is a brother, and that the Democracy is in favor of giving him the right of suffrage. All this is bad enough for the unhappy members of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line, but it is adding the last straw to break the camel's back when the allies of the sufferers quietly undo all that their brethren have done, by declaring themselves opposed to the very thing which the Southern Democracy is pretending to favor. Why, half the good effect of Wade Hampton's fraternal oration will be nullified when the black hears that the Democracy hold his right of suffrage as a "usurpation and an outrage." In fact, the question of negro suffrage is the rock on which the Democracy has split, and in order to defeat them in all sections, all that is needed is to read William A. Wallace and William B. Reed to the Southern blacks, and Wade Hampton and General Longstreet to the Northern Irish. No man can serve two masters, and no party can curry favor with two diametrically opposite elements. So much for negro suffrage in the South. The statement that Congress contemplates enforcing it in the North is maliciously false. There is not a corporal's guard of the Republican party who believe in such a doctrine. There is no idea entertained by them in favor of prescribing whether or no a negro shall vote in Pennsylvania; and when the Democratic Convention states such is the intention, it wilfully and knowingly declares a falsehood.

> "Fifth. That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of this State giving to negroes the right of suffrage."

This shows that the opposition of the Democracy to negro suffrage is not due to the alleged illegal manner in which it was secured, but they are opposed to the idea *per se*. So that, even if the proper steps were taken in our State to secure it, they would be opposed to it on principle. Yet the New York Democracy does not oppose the extension, but is rather inclined to favor it. If it is one of the cardinal principles of the days of Jefferson, how is it that only a fragment of the party adhere to it?

> "Sixth. That the failure of the Tariff bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourths of the members of which belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges, and neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country."

To defeat a stringent Tariff bill was the labor of all the Democratic delegations in the House of Representatives, and when a final vote was reached, nearly all the members of that party from Pennsylvania dodged the question, while all the Democrats from other States voted solid against the bill. Yet the Republican party is exclusively responsible for the defeat of the measure! Before the campaign is over we will publish the votes, and let the people judge for themselves where the responsibility should rest.

Among the declarations of the intentions of the Republican party, which, being Democrats, they are peculiarly able to foresee, we find the "purpose of confiscation, in violation of the declaration of the rights avowed by the Republican leaders, and other guarantees of Federal and State Constitutions, tending, as it does, to destroy all protection to private property, advances them far on the high road to repudiation."

In the first place, the sentence is untrue, and in the second place it is illogical. With the exception of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, there is not a leader of the Republican party in favor of confiscation; and among all our exchanges we do not find a journal which supports the measure. This is as well known to our opponents as to ourselves. But, as usual, they do not scruple to prevaricate for party purposes. Again, the connection between confiscation of Rebel property and repudiation of the loyal debt is so subtle that we cannot clearly detect it.

Such is the platform of our opponents. A combination of obsolete ideas, false statements, and declarations of assumed facts, which have no foundation. If Judge Sharswood can stand upon it before the people of Pennsylvania and secure their suffrages, he is the most popular man that has ever run for office. A weaker set of resolutions was never declared by a party in America.

THE WHEELS of the jury system do not move more honestly in New York than they do in our own city. But seven jurors answered to their names in the New York Court of Common Pleas, Part 2, yesterday morning, and, consequently, although the calendar is much crowded, numerous cases had to go off till October. His Honor Judge Brady addressed the members of the bar, and stated that he had had an interview with the Commissioner of Jurors, and that he had been promised that things would be different next fall. He (Judge Brady) expected to have the merchants of New York as jurors; and if he had the power to send the Sheriff after them he should have a jury in this Court next fall if he lived.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been making a speech at Niagara to the Canadians, which, though very brief, indicates one or two things clearly enough. He speaks of Canada as being an asylum to himself, which looks as though he did not look upon the United States as any longer his own country; and he expresses the wish that Canada may always "remain a part of the British Empire," which shows that he is opposed to annexation and to Canadian independence. This looks as if he intended to reside hereafter in England. We presume he will make occasional visits to the United States, to look after his trial and save his bondsmen their money.

THE PRESIDENT has said that he has never intended the removal of General Sheridan, and no doubt is aware that no act could have been more unpopular. General Sheridan has written to General Grant, stating that he fears he will be obliged to remove Governor Throckmorton, and in reply General Grant advises no action till the question before the Cabinet is decided.

ESCOBEDO has issued an address to the Mexican soldiers in eulogy of their bravery and congratulation of their success, and pledging himself to restore peace and order to the country.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 2m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼p

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS REquest that contributions in aid of the Sufferers and Families of the deceased by the late calamity on Sansom street, be sent to the Mayor of the city, MORTON McMICHAEL, to be distributed by the following Committee appointed by him:—

J. G. FELL,
WM. MOREHEAD,
D. B. CUMMINS,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
JOHN FARNUM,
JOHN O. JAMES.

COMMITTEE.

Wm. I. Miskey,
Samuel Jeanes,
Charles Evans, Quarry st.,
W. I. Blanchard,
Edward Parrish,
S. Morris Wain,
Matthew Baird,
Edward Williams,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Wm. P. Jenks,
Wm. H. King, Sansom st.,
Joseph T. Thomas,
Wm. Sellers,
Joshua Lippincott, Sixth street,
Wm. B. Thomas,
Joseph B. Meyers,
Alan Wood,
John Hunsworth,
Robt Wood, Ridge avenue,
Hugh McIlvain,
Wm. J. Horstmann. [6 11 6t

SANSOM STREET CALAMITY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE ROOMS,
No. 17 South Third street.

The committee of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange Association have opened a FIVE DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION FUND, To be expended in relieving the families of the killed and wounded in this heart-rending affair.

The Fund already amounts to the sum of five hundred dollars, and further contributions are earnestly solicited from the benevolent.

Contributions may be made either to the committee, at the Drug Exchange Rooms, until Saturday, June 15, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, or to

ROBERT B. PARKINSON,
Chairman of Committee,
1t* 711 MARKET Street.

CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THE SANSOM STREET SUFFERERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Paul's P. E. Church Male Sunday School, per Thomas Latimer, Esq. | $17·15 |
| Benjamin T. Tredick | 20 00 |
| Hornberger, Cunningham & Co | 25 00 |
| Cash | 5 00 |
| " | 15 00 |
| Through EVENING TELEGRAPH | 60 00 |
| By Post | 10 00 |
| Mrs. C. Yarrow | 5·00 |
| G. Riter | 5 00 |
| Cash | 5·00 |
| T. R. B | 20 00 |
| H. C. N | 5·00 |

1t4p THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S HOME will take place TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, June 12, at the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. J. G. Butler's), on WALNUT Street, west of Thirty-ninth, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS and A. A. WILLITTS will make addresses. 6 11 2t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on June 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., for purpose of considering and acting upon the reduction of the capital stock of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

1t GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR, in aid of the BUILDING FUND of the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northern Liberties, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church (Coates street below Fourth,) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., opening each day at 5 o'clock.

In addition to the Festival, a large collection of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES will be offered for sale.

The friends of the Church and the cause are respectfully invited. 6 11 3t*

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be given by the Ladies of the HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 13 and 14, at the old BARTRAM GARDEN, now the residence of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., on the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the entrance gate of the Garden. Spruce and Pine Streets and Darby Railroad will convey visitors to within a short distance of the Garden. Ample room for carriages. Festival open from 10 A. M. to 7½ P. M. Hermann's Band will be in attendance. 6 11 3t

FORESTALL BILIOUS ATTACKS BY regulating the stomach, liver, and excretive organs with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Persons of a "bilious habit," by acting upon this hint may save themselves many pangs, mental and bodily. [6 10tuthsa3tsp
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw§4p

PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUOR.

At the present time, when there is so much impure and adulterated liquor sold, the public should be careful and endeavor to get a good and pure article.

MESSRS. POWELL & WEST,
NO. 28 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Advertise for sale on THURSDAY MORNING, 13th, a selected lot of 550 DEMIJOHNS OF FINE OLD BRANDIES, WHISKIES, WINES, GINS, ETC., from the stock of a well-known house in this city which can be relied upon as being genuine. 1t*

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL........$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
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William Ervien,
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Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
*Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1¼ *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR.
PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 1f NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET

The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t 3 4p

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 12t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·55 P. M. 6 5 1m

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m4p*

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
BEST SEASONED LUMBER,
AT LOW PRICES.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, and Newels.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters and Newels.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
Butternut, Chesnut, and Walnut Mouldings to order. 6 12¼

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12ws24t

NO CURE NO PAY.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
INQUIRE OF CURES.

Joseph H. Pouncal, No. 2117 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 925 Market street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, No. 6 4 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap, No. 1360 Hewston st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 425 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventier, Rope Ferry road.
Mr. Alder, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Poley, Phœnixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4500 others. Neuralgia, Gout.

Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.

NO CURE NO PAY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP
WANTED.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 3 10t NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD ST.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4smw§rp Philadelphia.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 fmw3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.

Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
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TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $5000 EACH.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.

Read full Schedule of Presents below.

EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organised in aid of

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,

Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL,
Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ.,
Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia.
J. E. COE, ESQ.,
Of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of

FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value,

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY

will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the secretary. (None others genuine.)

Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice, from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, insuring One Present in our published schedule.

ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.

TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.

FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The engravings will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail post paid, or express, as may be ordered. Also, the Certificates.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES A PRESENT AND ENGRAVING.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cash Present | $40,000 |
| 1 | Cash Present | 20,000 |
| 1 | Cash Present | 10,000 |
| 1 | Cash Present | 5,000 |
| 2 | Cash Presents of $2500 each | 5,000 |
| 1 | Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila | 18,000 |
| 1 | Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J | 15,000 |
| 1 | Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia | 15,000 |
| 1 | Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc | 10,000 |
| 1 | Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc | 5,000 |
| 25 | Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each | 5,000 |
| 1 | Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete | 5,000 |
| 10 | Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each | 3,000 |
| 1 | Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" a perfect picture; promises great speed; also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.: making a first-class establishment | 5,000 |
| 20 | Pianos, $500 each | 10,000 |
| 20 | Melodeons, $225 each | 4,500 |
| 5 | Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each | 1,000 |
| 10 | Family Sewing Machines, $100 each | 1,000 |
| 50 | Fine Gold Watches, $200 each | 10,000 |
| 100 | Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value | 10,000 |
| 3 | Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each | 3,000 |
| 2 | Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each | 6,000 |
| 3 | Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each | 750 |
| 10 | Cashmere Shawls, $50 each | 500 |
| 20 | Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each | 1,500 |
| 50 | City Building Lots, $175 each | 8,750 |
| | The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Photograph Albums, Sets of Jewelry, Gents' and Ladies' Rings, Neck, Guard, and Chatelain Chains, Photographic and Stereoscopic Pictures, Brooch Pins, Masonic Emblems Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to | 82,000 |
| | Total | $300,000 |

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 shares, with Engravings | $9·50 |
| 25 " " " | 23·50 |
| 50 " " " | 46·50 |
| 75 " " " | 69·00 |
| 100 " " " | 90·00 |

Local and Traveling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867.

*To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.*

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

The Office of the Company will be opened to the public in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—FURTHER RECOVERY OF REMAINS—FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.—The search among the ruins at the scene of the late boiler explosion, on Sansom street, was continued throughout the day yesterday, by a small squad of men, who succeeded in finding the remains of Mr. Frederick Shuman. The body was so horribly disfigured that it could be recognized only by a wallet found in the pocket. This is the twentieth body recovered and recognized. Nothing has been done to-day in the way of searching for the remains of those still missing.

Last evening the investigation before the Coroner was commenced at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. Jenkins, the engineer, being the first witness sworn. His testimony corroborated the statement previously made by him to our reporter, and gave some additional facts which throw some light upon the origin of the disaster. The inquest was subsequently continued at the Coroner's office, where it will be resumed this evening, at 8 o'clock. The testimony taken last evening will be found in full on our third page.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of three of the unfortunate victims were followed to the grave by their sorrowing friends. There was likewise a large turn-out of Odd Fellows, each of the deceased having been members of that order. The names of those buried yesterday were George W. Clark, of the General Warren Lodge; William R. Holloway, of the Pennsylvania Encampment; and William Achuff, of the Star of America Lodge. The families of the above will, of course, receive material assistance from their respective lodges, and we understand that a movement is on foot in the Order for a general subscription in aid of all the sufferers.

Yesterday a committee of prominent citizens was announced to distribute such sums in aid of the families of the victims as might be forwarded to the Mayor of the city. The following contributions have already been made to this fund:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Morgan, Orr & Co. | $100 |
| Henry C. Howell | 25 |
| Mrs. M. A. Binder | 25 |
| J. M. | 2 |
| Cash | 25 |
| G. M. | 3 |

By an advertisement on our fourth page it will be seen that the Philadelphia Drug Exchange have inaugurated a five-dollar subscription fund, which already amounts to the sum of four hundred dollars.

"KELLOGG'S UNITED STATES REGISTER for 1867 and 1868" has been sent to us by the publisher, T. D. Kellogg (successor to Kellogg, Johnson & Co.), No. 116 Nassau street, New York city. This work is the best of the kind ever published in this country, and contains reliable business directories of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Detroit, San Francisco, New Orleans, Pittsburg, and Louisville. In addition to this the whole book is filled with information of great value to business men for reference, such as port regulations, United States bankrupt, tax, and commercial laws, and statistics relating to usury, partnership, transit, sale and delivery, tender of money, trade-marks, warranty of titles, legal rates of interest, licenses, stamps, and taxes. Also, tables of population of cities and counties, articles on the position, extent, and origin of States; postal regulations, lists of post and telegraph stations, foreign exchange tables, railroad time tables, valuation of real estate and personal property, statistics of agriculture and manufactures, synopsis of the commercial laws of the different States, value of foreign coins, weights of bushels of grain, the metrical system, weights and measures of all nations, the wool tariff, old and new United States tariff bills, etc. Interspersed through "Kellogg's Mercantile Register" we observe the advertisements of most of the largest commercial firms in the United States. We can recommend the "Register" as a valuable *vade mecum* to all in business pursuits, and can suggest nothing that would add to the interest of its contents.

DEATH OF THE REV DR. HALL, FORMERLY OF THIS CITY.—Our readers will be pained to learn of the decease of the Rev. William S. Hall, D. D., who was formerly pastor of the North Baptist Church, and also of the Enon Baptist Church, of this city. Dr. Hall died on the evening of the 8th instant, at his late residence in White Deer Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, being at the time about fifty-eight years of age. Dr. Hall was well known throughout this State, which has seldom been blessed by the labors of a more earnest and efficient minister of the Gospel. During the recent war he was especially prominent, on account of the heartiness with which he entered into every measure which tended to advance the national cause. He did not belong to that over-fastidious class who ignore politics in the pulpit when the safety of the nation and a great moral issue are at state. He also did great service as President of the Twentieth Ward Bounty Fund, and gave two sons to the service of the country, one of them perishing at his post in the Army of the Potomac, during the campaign of 1863.

BUT ONE SESSION A DAY.—Yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of School Control, the question of having but one session a day in all our public schools during the hot season occupied considerable attention, and was freely discussed. The following resolution was finally adopted:—

*Resolved*, That on and after June 18, until the summer vacation, one session of four hours' duration (from 8½ to 12½ o'clock) be held daily in all the schools of this district.

This is a movement which will no doubt be heartily acquiesced in by two important classes of the community—the scholars, who, freed from the drudgery of study during the sweltering afternoons, will return with greater avidity to their books in the morning, and the teachers will for a time be relieved of that treadmill occupation which knows no variation from dawn to dark through the long terms.

STRAWBERRIES.—This luscious fruit is now quite plentiful in the market, and has been sold as low as twenty cents a quart. The strawberry vines have been finely developed by the wet spring, and the present warmth of the sun's rays is all that is needed to bring it to full maturity. We were shown this morning some magnificent specimens of the "Agriculturist" variety, which were grown by Messrs. T. S. and E. C. Fletcher, at Delanco, New Jersey. This variety already grow very large, many of the berries being fully seven inches in circumference, and weighing over one ounce each. The attention of these gentlemen heretofore has been directed to the propagation of the plant, but hereafter they will endeavor to increase its size, as well, and hope soon to be able to dispose of the "Agriculturist" berries by dozens, as is now done with pears.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, the latest received copies of the London *Illustrated News*, London *Punch* and *Fun*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, and many others. Mr. Winch has a monopoly of the foreign periodical trade in this city, and is prepared to furnish every publication of any note to subscribers at reasonable rates.

Mr. J. Teal, purser of the steamer Wyoming, has our thanks for files of late Savannah papers.

Our thanks are due to Hon. A. Delmar, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Hon. S. J. Randall, and others, for valuable public documents.

Beadle & Company, of New York, have sent us copies of their new "Dime Chess Instructor, and Yachting and Rowing Book," which are just now much needed by our amateur sports.

THE NEW SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Ground was broken on Monday, preparatory to the erection of a new Baptist church, at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets. This church is intended for the use of that portion of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, pastor, residing in the western portion of the city; and the donation left by the will of the late Dr. Jayne will be appropriated towards the cost of erection. The structure will be highly ornamental, strictly unique, and will form an additional feature in the attractions of what bids fair to be the most beautiful street in Philadelphia.

IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.—Mr. Frederick Dittmar, who was stabbed so seriously in the abdomen by Gloeckner, yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which are given in the inside of this paper, lies in a very precarious condition at his residence opposite the Tenth District Station. If inflammation should ensue, which is imminent, the injury will prove fatal. Dittmar has a wife and two children.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL in aid of the Building Fund of the Central Presbyterian Church, commences to-day in the lecture-room of the church, Coates street, below Fourth. The festival will continue for several days, and promises to be a very delightful affair.

THE SCHUYLKILL REGATTA THIS AFTERNOON.—PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND RACE ON SATURDAY NEXT.—This afternoon there will be another gala time upon the Schuylkill, and from the immense number of persons who were present to witness the races on Monday last, it is to be presumed that the Park and the surroundings will again be overwhelmed by a merry crowd of eager spectators.

The first race will take place at 5 o'clock, the competition being between the four-oared gunwale barges Undine, of the Undine Club, and Stranger, of the Pennsylvania Club.

This will be followed, at a quarter before 6, by a contest between the double sculls Gazelle, of the Bachelors' Club: Bertha, of the Quaker City Club; Fawn, of the Undine Club; Viola, of the Pennsylvania Club; and Malta, of the Malta Club.

The prizes placed in competition consist of beautiful and appropriate flags, which will be awarded to the victors by the Naval Board.

The preparations for the grand finale of the races, which takes place at half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, are actively progressing. At that hour there will be a contest between single sculls, or skeleton-boats. This will be followed, at 5 o'clock, by what has always proved the most exciting race of the season on the Schuylkill. It will be participated in by the second-class six-oared boats Atlanta, of the Undine Club; Faugh-a-Ballagh, of the Philadelphia Club; and Hiawatha, of the Malta Club. The day will close with a contest between the four-oared outrigger barges Cygnet, of the Quaker City Club; Lotus, of the Bachelor's Club; and Onward, of the Neptune Club.

Great interest will be added to this occasion by the presence of the eight-oared barge Excelsior, of the famous Atlanta Club of New York city. This boat left the headquarters of the Atlanta Club, at the foot of Christopher street, New York, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Their route to this city lies through the Raritan and Delaware Canal, and it is expected that they will reach their destination on Thursday afternoon. Previous to the start, a pleasant social reunion took place at the boat house. A large number of the boating fraternity, including Mr. Benjamin F. Brady, President of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association being present. The Excelsior was escorted on its way by several boats of the above-named Association, including those of the Gulick, Columbia, and Waverly Clubs. The Excelsior is manned by the following gentlemen:—A. S. Swan, bow; George Roahr, stroke; J. Ogden, coxswain; H. Sproul, J. H. Lindsey, L. Waterbury, W. M. Haddock, A. R. Haddock, and A. Knapp. The President of the Club, David Banks, Jr., accompanies them on their trip.

The Atlanta Boat Club, to which the Excelsior belongs, is the oldest association of the kind now in existence in this country, having been organized in May, 1848. Since that time, their organization has been maintained in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and to the boating fraternity as well. The walls of their boat-house are adorned by numerous trophies which testify to their skill in handling the oars. The following are the present officers of the Club:—President, David Banks, Jr.; Vice-President, W. C. Mainland; Secretary, J. W. Edwards; Treasurer, Charles Devoe.

We hope that the crew of the Excelsior will be given such a reception as is their due by reason of their boating fame, and one that will not shame the hospitality of Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—FIRST MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Executive Committee of the national organization of the Fire Underwriters of the United States assembled in this city this morning, pursuant to adjournment at the last meeting in New York. The body assembled at the office of the North America Insurance Company, Walnut street. D. A. Heald, Esq., of the Home Insurance Company of New York, officiated as Chairman. Mr. Whitney, of New York, acted as Secretary. Various reports were submitted from the different standing committees, showing the position of the fire insurance interest at this time, the extraordinary prevalence of conflagration and incendiarism, and the necessity of effective action on the part of the companies to preserve the fire insurance capital of the country. Several new members were duly elected. The following well-known underwriters were present:—

Messrs. L. S. Hendee, J. S. Parish, A. H. Bean, Isaac Sweetzer, Walter Paine, Mark Howard, T. C. Allyn, Henry Kellogg, D. A. Heald, E. W. Crowell, A. J. Smith, H. H. Lamport, A. Stoddart, A. Merchant, Charles Platt, Henry D. Sherrard, N. P. Campbell, J. B. Siedenstricker, E. Freeman, G. A. Van Allen, E. C. Rouse, S. S. Coe, Thomas Goodman, William E. Rollo.

AN OLD REPROBATE.—An old German, who has seen the better part of his seventy-seventh year, named John Martern, resides on Brandywine street, above Fifteenth. Yesterday morning he went to the house of a neighbor, and found the mistress engaged in washing and cleaning up. After resting a short time, he suggested to the lady that much trouble could be saved her by allowing him (Martern) to take the children—two little girls, one eight and the other twelve years old, and a baby—out walking. Leave was readily granted, and the trio left, Martern drawing the smallest in a baby's coach. They stepped into the grove back of the Monument Cemetery. Here the old reprobate, by enticing the little girls with the promise of pennies, committed great outrages. Officer Westline, of the Twelfth District, passing by and witnessing the transaction, took Martern in custody, and placed him under lock and key until morning, when Alderman Fitch committed him to answer at Court in default of $1500 bail.

THE ADDITION TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The area of ground, with the improvements, bounded on the northeast by the Reading Railroad, on the southwest by the Schuylkill river, and lying between the Water Works and Lemon Hill, is necessary to complete the symmetry of the Park. An ordinance was passed so long ago as in the spring of 1864 for its selection, and a jury chosen in December of that year to assess the damages. That jury, it will be rembered, gave awards to the amount of $485,000 and upwards. To their report exceptions were filed, which were sustained by a mass of testimony taken during the summer of 1866 by Judge Brewster, then City Solicitor, and Mr. Nichols, the present First Assistant Solicitor. The report of this jury was consequently set aside by the Court, April 17, 1867. A petition for a new jury was presented to the Court, and they have been appointed, as follows:—William Neal, Henry C. Lea, Charles Macalester, Daniel M. Fox, William B. Thomas, and T. Livingston Erringer. A better selection of names could not be made, and the people of Philadelphia can rest assured that just and equitable awards will be given by them.

ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT OF A JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Broad and Brown Street Baptist Church was well filled last night, on the twenty-second anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society. The church was handsomely decorated with a number of religious and patriotic emblems. The presentation of the missionary offering was the gem of the evening, the scholars presenting the Pastor, Mr. Henson, Mr. G. P. Farmer, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Fearing, and Mr. Brown with scores of bouquets and baskets of flowers, and most all the teachers were surprised in the same manner. Many sweet little hymns were sung by the little ones. A young lady scholar, who was sick and could not attend, was the recipient of a handsome bouquet. The good old hymn of "Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung by the whole audience with good effect, and an address by Master Steinmetz was given in good style. After singing "The Long Good Night," the pastor pronounced the Benediction, and at half-past 10 o'clock the party dispersed, well pleased with the happy remembrances of the Juvenile Missionary Society.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Margaret Elliott and Charles Francis, two noted characters residing at No. 216 Briar place, were before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with committing an assault and battery on and attempting to kill a colored woman named Rody Robinson. Rody was employed as a domestic in their den, and committed some trifling offense, which so enraged the pair that that they locked her in a room, and one got a carving-knife and attempted to kill her. Her screams attracted the attention of Constable R. R. Smith, who arrested the parties making the assault. Their den is one of the worst in the city, being a daily and nightly resort for thieves and prostitutes. Margaret has been in the hands of the guardians of the peace a dozen different times. They were each held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS held their quarterly meeting at the room of the Agricultural Society yesterday, 11th instant, Dr. Berry in the Chair. Dr. James McCourt delivered a lecture on the "Pathology and Treatment of Tetanus" (lockjaw), and the subject was discussed at some length by Drs. Wisdom, James and T. B. Rayner, McIlroy, Birch, McCourt, and others. Mr. Cook introduced a patent horseshoe, to be attached to the foot without nails. "Congestion of the Lungs" was announced as the subject for discussion at the next meeting.

"WHO GETS THE GRASS?"—This question has for some time past excited considerable discussion, and caused some investigation by those who are duly concerned in the prosperity of our parks and public squares. Last night it was ascertained by Lieutenant Langer, of the Park Police, that two boys, named Michael Long and John Paul, got the "grass" in a manner that is not commendable for honesty. A large amount of grass had been cut down during the day, and left upon the ground to dry. These youths managed to steal about one ton, including their previous pickings. Alderman Hutchinson held them in $500 bail each to answer.

GOVERNOR GEARY IN PHILADELPHIA.—His Excellency arrived in this city some days since, and has, during his stay thus far, visited many of the charitable institutions, such as the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Quakertown and the Lincoln Institute of this city. At the former place he examined into the mode of teaching, and addressed the scholars in very interesting remarks. This morning he will continue his visitations, and at the La Pierre House this evening, in company with his wife, will be pleased to receive his friends.

A FIRE, WITH LITTLE LOSS.—About half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, a great rushing of people to the vicinity of Front and Shippen streets, and the vociferous yellings of old and young, proclaimed that a conflagration was in progress in that neighborhood. It was discovered to have originated by the bursting of a whisky still, belonging to Mr. Sheridan, in a large brick building on South Front street, two doors above Shippen. With the exception of a small loss of half distilled spirits, and charred timbers, no great damage was done.

STOLE A STILL.—Some person or persons to the authorities or parties concerned unknown, last night jumped on a fence, and into the yard of the tavern kept by Mrs. McElwee, at Twenty-third and South streets. The object to be obtained by such a movement was an old still then out of service, and lying in state in the corner of the yard. It was valued at $135. How it was stolen, and taken over the high fence without attracting attention, is yet involved in the greatest mystery.

A CRY OF MURDER resounded through the neighborhood of Noble and Fourth streets, mid the darkness of last night. An investigation into the cause thereof, proved that one George Raivolt, in a persevering and energetic manner worthy of a better cause, was beating his wife, whose screams for help deterred him not one whit. Officer Fisher arrested Raivolt, and Alderman Toland held him in $500 bail to answer.

A COMPLIMENT.—We feel constrained to thank Mr. George Clark, and his assistants at the Horticultural Hall, for their uniform kindness and gentlemanly behavior towards the visitors to the great Fair. Mr. Clark is assisted by Mr. Frank Ginder and others, who ably second his efforts to make patrons of Horticultural Hall as happy as possible. We are glad to learn that these gentlemen are permanently located.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—John Jones, residing in Haddington, was driving along Tenth street, near Melon, when the horse taking fright, started very suddenly, throwing Jones to the pavement. He fell under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over his limbs, breaking an arm and leg. He was taken to the residence of a friend, at Columbia avenue and Marshall street.

LURKING ALONG THE WHARVES.—Last night John Brown was arrested by Officer Hart for lurking along the wharves and about the vessels, in a suspicious manner. When arrested he had in his possession a bundle of rope, which had been stolen from some vessel. Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

A PICKPOCKET.—James McCauley was arrested in Nicetown yesterday, on the charge of having picked the pocket of a citizen of that place of $7. The charge was sustained, and Alderman Good sent McCauley to prison, in default of $1000 bail to answer.

LARCENY.—James Black, a black man, was last night arrested at Twelfth and Walnut streets, for the larceny of clothing and money. Alderman Tittermary held him to answer.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.* } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
Philadelphia,
and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. *Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, etc.*, are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes *Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections*, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.
PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

THE PRINCE OF ADVERTISERS.—Not many papers which come to our editorial sanctum that do not contain the advertisement of Helmbold, the great "Buchu man," of New York. Beginning life a poor boy, he has risen to the position of one of the most extensive dealers in drugs and medicines in New York, by his perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances, and the free use of printers' ink. We have seen it stated that his expense for advertising for the year 1866 will not fall short of $150,000. He has the utmost faith in its benefits, or he would not venture such a fortune, which to many, seems like "throwing money to the winds;" but far different with him. He says he knows he will reap his money back, with more added. Advertisers and all others should give this suggestion a thought.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

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| All-wool Suits | $10 00 |
| All-wool Suits, finer quality | 15 00 |
| All-wool Suits, still finer | 20 00 |
| Fine French Black Suits | 25 00 |
| Extra do. do. do. | 30 00 |
| Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats | 13 00 |

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

FRAMES, with convex glass, suitable for hair-work or flowers, all sizes on hand; also, deep wreath frames for flowers. Reimer & Co., manufacturers of looking-glass and picture frames.

A NATIONAL MEDICINE.—One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner nowadays that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Professor So and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medicinal preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels, and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburg, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in their favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, February 7, 1867.*

A NEW THING—"KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER."—This book "sprung from a practical idea"—is the embodiment of a happy thought—the first attempt that has been made to furnish, in a single volume, at a low price, *everything* needed for reference purposes in practical every-day business life. It is advertised in another column.

GROVER'S & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

SUMMER AT LAST!—Now is the grand rush to the country anticipated, as also the great rush for Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Fashionable Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

AGENTS WANTED.—Wide-awake men make money selling KELLOGG'S UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER. See advertisement under publications. T. D. Kellogg, No. 116 Nassau street, New York.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

DR. WHIPPLE, the popular Surgeon Dentist, we are pleased to learn, has returned from his travels, and resumed the practice of his profession at No. 220 S. Ninth street, near Walnut.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

MCINTIRE & BROTHER'S UNDERWEAR.—

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| Fine Linen Drawers | at | $1·75 |
| Fine Linen Drawers | at | $1·75 |
| Fine Linen Drawers | at | $1·75 |

No. 1035 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
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## MARRIED.

BROOKS—FRANKS.—On Tuesday, June 11, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, assisted by Rev. Frederick Brooks, WILLIAM G. BROOKS, Jr., of Boston, to MARY JACOBS, daughter of Richard R. Francks, of this city.

HAAS—COLE.—March 8, 1867, by Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. CHARLES WARNER HAAS to Miss JULIA ANN COLE, both of this city.

## DIED.

COLMAN.—On the 10th instant, WILLIAM H. COLMAN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1012 Shippen street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DURNELL.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, JAMES DURNELL, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Eleventh Baptist Church, Twelfth street, above Race, on Friday afternoon, the 14th instant. Religious service to commence at 3 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On the 11th instant, ELWOOD C. HAMILTON, youngest son of Robert and Amy H. Hamilton, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his grandfather's residence, No. 4421 Wood street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HILL.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, HUGH HILL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Delaware and Church streets, Holmesburg, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Mass at St. Dominick's Church, Collegeville, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ILLIUS.—On the 11th instant, HENRY BROMLE ILLIUS, at Merion, at the residence of his brother Charles Illius, aged 90 years. 2 t

LEWIS.—On the 11th instant, ROBERT G. LEWIS, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and Star of America Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of O. F., and the employes of the G. R. and N. R. Railroad Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 858 N. Thirteenth street, on Friday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WEIR.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. HANNAH JANE, wife of Thomas Weir, and daughter of the late William Carey, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George W. Newman, No. 912 Alder street (above Poplar, between Tenth and Eleventh), on Friday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

STRONG BRACKET CASTERS, WITH IRON or lignum-vitæ wheels 3 and 4 inches in diameter, suitable for Photograph Screens, Movable Blackboards, or very heavy Bedsteads. Also, a variety of other Casters. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TO CASE AND FANCY BOX-MAKERS.—WE have Fancy German Silver Escutcheons, Name Plates, and Box Clasps, Brass Case Clasps, Box and Case Hinges, in 12-inch lengths, Stop Hinges, Box Handles, and Locks. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR QUICKLY COOLING A GLASS OF Soda Water or other drink, druggists, bar-tenders, etc., will find the Ice Plane most useful, as the ice is shaved into such small particles that it almost instantaneously melts in the liquid and cools it. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.

### Masonic.

The Masonic fraternity, at their meetings last night, made elaborate preparations for their visit to Boston.

### How Is This?

The attempt of the Administration to put General Grant in the attitude of censuring General Sheridan for removing Wells, by publishing a despatch two months old from Grant to Sheridan, wherein the former then advised the latter to await Stanbery's opinion, justly excites severe comment at army headquarters. It need be only be reiterated here, that General Grant has positively telegraphed to General Sheridan that he does not censure him in the slightest for displacing Wells.

### Naval Matters.

The Naval Academy fleet for the practice of midshipmen is expected to leave Annapolis on its destination sooner than was expected. The midshipmen of the first-class of the Naval School have all passed their examination successfully.

### Registration in Virginia.

The Virginia papers show that the white people intend to register in that State as far as they will be allowed.

### The Surratt Trial.

The Judge sustained the motion of the prosecution, dismissed the panel of jurymen, and ordered a new one. It is a triumph over the Rebel element, that is showing a partisan as well as a religious interest in Surratt's behalf, and which is also headed by a morning newspaper. The new jury panel will be returned to-morrow, to which time the Court adjourned.

### A Strange Discovery.

During and since the war, Corcoran's building, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was occupied by the Government as a medical museum, where dissections were of frequent occurrence. The building had been used for this purpose until nine months ago, when the museum was removed to Ford's Theatre.

This week circumstances led to the examination of the lot adjoining the first-named premises, when there were discovered a large number of hogsheads which had been sunk in the ground, filled with the remains of human bodies, left there by the students. The hogsheads were ordered to be removed, and the cavities filled with lime and other powerful disinfectants.

Since the discovery of these deposits, medical gentlemen attribute the unusual unhealthiness and sickness in that vicinity to the presence of these pits of putrefying substances.

### Christianity in Japan.

Paul Bigley, missionary to Japan, China, India, etc., lately addressed a note to Secretary Seward referring to the ancient, unrepealed edict making Christianity a capital offense in Japan, to which the Acting Assistant Secretary, F. W. Seward, June 4th, replied that the subject has already been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government.

## Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton quiet at 26½c. for uplands. Flour quiet and unchanged; 5500 bbls sold, State, $8@11·50; Western, $8@13; Southern, $10·50@16·50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and 1c. lower; 96,000 bushels sold; mixed Western $1·05 for new. Oats 1@2c. lower; 14,000 bushels sold; Western at $1·35@1·40. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork lower; new Mess, $21·70; prime, $18·75@19. Lard quiet at 12@13c. Whisky steady and quiet.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Cotton very dull; middling uplands, 26c. Rio Coffee steady; moderate sales. Flour—City super brands, $9·50@10; extra, $12·50@16; Howard street super, $10·50@11·75. Wheat steady, at $2·70@2·75 for fine to choice Maryland red; white Corn in good supply; the market closes weaker; sales at $1·03@1·06 for mixed, $1@1·02 for yellow; and $1·05@1·06 for mixed Western. Oats dull at 73@75c. Rye, $1·50 for prime. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard nominally dull at 13c. for Western. Sugar firm at 10¾@11¼c. for refining grades. Whisky nominally unchanged.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The United States vs. Thirty and a half barrels of whisky and other goods, William and Samuel McMullin claimants. Before reported. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. One Steam Engine and other property, Richard Stokes claimant. An information of the seizure of the claimant's distillery, in Reed street, above Sixth, claimed to have been forfeited by false returns. It was alleged that when the claimant did make returns they were less than the real products; and that in the month of March last, when the products should have been 1350 gallons, he made no returns at all. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Brewster. The new trial motion list was argued to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Edward Patterson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $5·00 belonging to Valentine Weinman. Mr. Weinman stated that he detected the prisoner in the act of taking $5·00 from the desk in his store, and that he confessed he had at different times stolen money, altogether amounting to $15·00.

Mr. Stout pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of patent leather shoes belonging to J. S. Green. He bought a pair of shoes from Mr. Green, and while the gentleman went away a short distance to get some change, he put another pair under his coat and attempted to take them, but without paying for them. But he was easily detected.

Thomas McConnell was charged with assault and battery upon John W. Parker. Parker, a colored man, testified that one day last month, while he was walking along the wharf in search of work, he was accosted by the defendant and another man, who said he would have to treat them. Rather than have a difficulty he agreed to treat them, and was about to pull out some money when the defendant struck him with a stone. He did not see the defendant make any motions, but he felt certain he was the man who struck the blow.

The defendant stated that as he was going to his work on the day in question, he saw the prosecutor quarrelling with a man. He went towards them, and as he drew near the white man threw a stone, he dodged, and the stone struck the prosecutor. He himself had nothing whatever to do with it.

The jury thought the defendant was not sufficiently identified, and therefore rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Margaret Delaney was charged with assault and battery upon Eliza Gleason. Mrs. Gleason testified that one day while she was doing her household work, the defendant entered her house, and after having applied to her all the beautiful preliminary epithets usually employed to introduce such transactions, she struck her a blow on the forehead with a large stick and then ran. This statement of the circumstances was, of course, denied by the defense. On trial.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR, at the TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN, by the Ladies of Christ Church and Grace Church, for the benefit of Grace Church. 6 12 2t*

FOR SALE—ONE SUPERIOR COW AND Calf, worth $150. Inquire at No. 223 PRICE street, Germantown. 6 11 3t*

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

### The Coming Prize-Fight—Great Excitement, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 12.—An unusual number of fancy men are here *en route* to the prize-fight which takes place to-morrow on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Whitehall. Aaron gave a sparring exhibition here last night, and it was largely attended. Collyer arrived this morning from Old Point. The affair causes great excitement. Both of the pugilists are represented as in superior fighting trim. It is believed that fifteen thousand persons will be on the battle-ground. Numerous bets are now making, even. The excursion boats which leave Baltimore this evening will be densely crowded. The police are on the alert for thieves and other scoundrels drawn hither, but there are no prospects of arresting the belligerents.

FOUND DROWNED.—William Leidel, aged twenty-four, was found drowned this morning at Tacony. He resides at No. 87 North Fifth street.

## Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 12

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 | 5-20's '64...cp.....c. | 106⅝ | 20 sh | Leh V sc....Sat. | 24 |
| $200 | do.'62...sm. | 109½ | 100 | do. | 24 |
| $2000 | do'65.Jycp.c | 109⅜ | 11 sh | Penna R. | 52 |
| $100 | U S 7-30s..Je.....c. | 105⅜ | 100 | do.....2d. | 52 |
| $4000 | Pa R 1 m 6s | 99½ | 100 | do.....2d. | 52 |
| $7000 | do. | 99½ | 50 | do.....b5. | 52 |
| $1400 | City 6s, N..d bill. | 99 | 100 sh | Cata Prf. | 27 |
| $200 | do. | 99 | 200 | do.....c. | 27 |
| 100 sh | Sp & Pine | 26⅝ | 100 sh | Lehigh Zinc | 36 |
| 25 | do. | 26½ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $200 | U S 7-30s..Jy | 105⅜ | 10 sh | Sev N Bk..s5wn. | 106 |
| $600 | Pa 5s, p due..s5wn | 101½ | 100 sh | Read R.....s60. | 53⅝ |
| $200 | do.....s5wn. | 101½ | 100 | do.....s5. | 54 |
| 10 sh | Penna R. | 52 | 100 | do.....s5. | 54 |
| 11 | do.....ls. | 52 | 100 | do....s30wn. | 53⅜ |
| 100 sh | 13th & 15th | 19¾ | 100 | do.....s5. | 54 |
| 22 | do. | 19½ | | | |

WANTED,
A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,
PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Address, stating size, when possession can be had, and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.
Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTH-east corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

JOHN V. B. HAHN,
PLASTERER,
6 11 6trp* No. 1351 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
OUR
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATOR
IS THE
BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER
ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,
Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at
N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICESAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES. AT
WILLIAM R. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251
5 22 wfm1m]

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

## PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

### Gold Yield of the World for Eighteen Years—Silver Statistics.

All the world is interested in the world's production of the precious metals. From the earliest ages staticians have endeavored to gratify public curiosity, and, possibly, solve politico-economical problems, by estimating the amount of gold in existence at different periods. These calculations are curious and interesting, and possibly correct.

AMOUNT OF GOLD IN EXISTENCE.

For convenience, we state the gold values given in the following estimates and tables in millions of dollars. The estimated amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era was $427,000,000. At the discovery of America, in 1492, this amount had diminished to $57,000,000. In 1600 the amount had risen to $105,000,000; in 1700, to $351,000,000; in 1800, to $1,251,000,000.

The Russian mines, extending over one-third of the surface of the globe on parallel fifty-five degrees north latitude, were discovered in 1819. In 1843 the estimated amount of gold in existence was $2,000,000,000. Next followed the discoveries in California, February 9, 1848, and in Australia, February 12, 1851, which added enormously to the gold production. In 1853 the amount in existence was $3,000,000,000; in 1860, it was $4,600,000,000.

To account for this vast increase, from A. D. 1800 to 1860, we give the estimates that from the discovery in 1819 to the close of 1860 the Russian mines added $746,000,000, and the California and Australian discoveries added at least (to the same year) $2,000,000,000 more.

MINING PRODUCT.

From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it is estimated that gold had been taken from the surface and mined to the amount of $3,800,000,000; from that date to the close of 1842, $2,800,000,000; to 1860, Russia adds $746,000,000 and California and Australia $2,000,000,000 more. These are estimates; we shall give, presently, tabular statements of the world's production for a period of eighteen years, which will convey a clearer idea of the amount and increase from year to year.

The annual average product of gold at the commencement of the Christian era is estimated at $8,000,000; at the discovery of America this product had diminished to $100,000; in 1600 it had increased to $2,000,000; in 1700 to $5,000,000; in 1800 to $15,000,000; in 1843 to $34,000,000; in 1850 to $88,000,000; in 1853 to $236,000,000; there was a subsequent falling off, so that in 1860 the product was only $210,000,000.

The average annual loss by the wear of coin is estimated at one-tenth of one per cent.; the loss by consumption in the arts, and by fire and shipwreck is calculated at from one million to three millions per year.

It is not claimed that these estimates are entirely correct; they are approximately so, no doubt. The annexed tables were carefully compiled, and they are believed to be correct.

GOLD PRODUCT FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHTEEN YEARS.

We give the total gold production of the world for a period of eighteen years, from the California discoveries to January, 1866. The first fifteen years are given in periods of five years, and in the last three years the amounts are stated separately. The value of the products is stated in millions of dollars, and to economize space we give only the figures for millions and hundreds of thousands:—

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, 1848-1865.

| Countries of Production. | —Quinquennial Periods— '48-'52. | '53-'57. | '58-'62. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA:— | | | |
| Mexico, etc. | 18·0 | 20·0 | 20·0 |
| United States (Atlantic) | 2·0 | 3·0 | 2·6 |
| SOUTH AMERICA:— | | | |
| Venezuela and New Grenada | 7·0 | 7·0 | 7·5 |
| Bolivia | 4·5 | 4·6 | 4·8 |
| Brazil | 9·7 | 8·1 | 13·4 |
| Peru | 6·2 | 6·9 | 6·8 |
| Chili | 5·6 | 5·8 | 5·3 |
| ASIA:— | | | |
| Malay Peninsula | 7·0 | 7·5 | 8·0 |
| Farther India | 20·0 | 22·0 | 18·0 |
| Eastern Archipelago | 12·0 | 12·0 | 14·0 |
| Japan | 36·0 | 36·0 | 36·6 |
| China and Thibet | 85·0 | 85·0 | 85·0 |
| NORTHERN EUROPE AND ASIA | 110·0 | 110·0 | 112·0 |
| EUROPE:— | | | |
| Germany | 2·5 | 2·5 | 2·5 |
| Austria and Italy | 8·0 | 8·0 | 8·0 |
| Spain | 14·2 | 14·7 | 16·0 |
| AFRICA | 25·0 | 30·0 | 35·0 |
| Total old sources | 373·7 | 383·1 | 394·9 |
| UNITED STATES (Pacific) | 251·0 | 320.0 | 287·0 |
| BRITISH NORTH AMERICA | ...... | ·6 | 18·0 |
| AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND | 68·0 | 325·0 | 261·0 |
| Total new sources | 319·0 | 645·6 | 566·0 |
| Other countries | 10·0 | 10·0 | 10·0 |
| Total | 702·7 | 1038·7 | 970·9 |

| | —Years— 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | Total for 18 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA:— | | | | |
| Mexico, etc. | 4·1 | 4·4 | 4·5 | 71·0 |
| United States (Atlantic) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8·6 |
| SOUTH AMERICA:— | | | | |
| Venezuela and New Grranada | 1·6 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 23·0 |
| Bolivia | 1·0 | 1·2 | 1·2 | 17·3 |
| Brazil | 3·6 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 42·6 |
| Peru | 1·6 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 21·7 |
| Chili | 1·2 | 1·2 | 1·2 | 20·3 |
| ASIA:— | | | | |
| Malay Peninsula | 1·8 | 1·9 | 2·0 | 28·2 |
| Farther India | 4·3 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 72·3 |
| Eastern Archipelago | 2·6 | 2·8 | 2·8 | 46·2 |
| Japan | 7·5 | 7·5 | 7·5 | 130·5 |
| China and Thibet | 17·0 | 16·3 | 10·5 | 304·8 |
| NORTHERN EUROPE AND ASIA | 24·7 | 26·9 | 27·5 | 411·1 |
| EUROPE: | | | | |
| Germany | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·5 | 9·0 |
| Austria and Italy | 1·7 | 1·7 | 1·7 | 29·1 |
| Spain | 3·6 | 4·1 | 4·2 | 66·8 |
| AFRICA | 7·0 | 6·5 | 6·5 | 110·0 |
| Total old sources | 83·8 | 85·9 | 87·1 | 1408·6 |
| UNITED STATES (Pacific) | 60·0 | 65·0 | 72·5 | 1056·5 |
| BRITISH NORTH AMERICA | 8·0 | 10·0 | 12·0 | 49·5 |
| AUSTRALIA AND N. ZEALAND | 44·0 | 46·0 | 48·0 | 792·0 |
| Total newsources | 112·9 | 121·0 | 132·5 | 1897·0 |
| Other countries | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 36·0 |
| Grand total | 198·7 | 208·9 | 221·7 | 3341·0 |

This statement gives an aggregate in all the gold-producing countries in the world for eighteen years of $3,341,500,000, the Pacific States and Territories producing nearly one-third of the grand total, and Australia and New Zealand producing nearly one-fourth of the total amount. The average annual production for the same period is $185,638,888, which is an actual addition every year to the world's stock of gold.

SILVER PRODUCTION FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

The total production of silver for the eighteen years—1848-65—is given in the following table, and, as in the gold table, the amounts are given in millions of dollars:—

PRODUCTION OF SILVER—1848-1865.

| Countries of Production. | —Quinquennial periods.— '48-'52. | '53-'57. | '58-'62. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA:— | | | |
| Mexico, etc. | 168·0 | 172·0 | 165·0 |
| United States | ...... | 2·0 | 20·0 |
| SOUTH AMERICA:— | | | |
| Bolivia | 20·0 | 20·0 | 20·0 |
| Brazil | 6·0 | 8·0 | 8·0 |
| Peru | 32·0 | 32·0 | 32·0 |
| Chili | 18·0 | 18·0 | 18·0 |
| Venezuela and N. Grenada | 4·0 | 5·0 | 6·0 |
| ASIA:— | | | |
| Malay Peninsula | 5·0 | 5·0 | 5·0 |
| Farther India | 10·0 | 10·0 | 10·0 |
| Japan | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 |
| China and Thibet | 55·0 | 55·0 | 60·0 |
| NORTHERN EUROPE AND ASIA | 16·0 | 18·0 | 20·0 |
| EUROPE:— | | | |
| Germany | 10·0 | 10·0 | 12·0 |
| Austria | 10·0 | 10·0 | 10·0 |
| Spain | 12·0 | 13·5 | 15·0 |
| England | 2·5 | 3·0 | 3·5 |
| AFRICA | 6·0 | 6·5 | 7·0 |
| Other countries | 12·5 | 13·7 | 15·0 |
| Total | 427·0 | 441·7 | 466·5 |

| | —Years— 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | Total for 18 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA:— | | | | |
| Mexico, etc. | 25·0 | 25·0 | 25·0 | 580·0 |
| United States | 6·0 | 10·0 | 15·0 | 53·0 |
| SOUTH AMERICA:— | | | | |
| Bolivia | 4·0 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 72·0 |
| Brazil | 2·5 | 2·5 | 2·5 | 29·5 |
| Peru | 8·0 | 8·0 | 8·0 | 120·0 |
| Chili | 3·8 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 65·8 |
| Venezuela and New Grenada | 1·4 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 19·6 |
| ASIA:— | | | | |
| Malay Peninsula | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 18·0 |
| Farther India | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 36·0 |
| Japan | 8·0 | 8·0 | 8·0 | 144·0 |
| China and Thibet | 12·0 | 12·0 | 12·0 | 206·0 |
| NORTHERN EUROPE AND ASIA | 4·0 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 66·0 |
| EUROPE:— | | | | |
| Germany | 2·5 | 2·5 | 2·5 | 39·5 |
| Austria | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 36·0 |
| Spain | 3·0 | 3·0 | 3·0 | 49·5 |
| England | ·7 | ·8 | ·8 | 11·3 |
| AFRICA | 1·5 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 21·0 |
| Other countries | 3·0 | 3·0 | 3·0 | 50·2 |
| Grand Total | 90·4 | 94·9 | 99·9 | 1620·4 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The relative values of gold and silver have been ascertained, with probable accuracy, almost from the date of the discovery of these precious metals and their use as mediums of exchange. In the time of Abraham the relative value of gold to silver was one to eight; a thousand years before the Christian era it was one to twelve; B. C. 500 it was one to thirteen; at the commencement of the Christian era it was one to nine. Since that period the standard, more positively stated, has been as follows:—

A.D. 500 gold to silver as ........................1 to 18
A.D. 1100 " " ........................1 to 8
A.D. 1400 " " ........................1 to 11
A.D. 1600 " " ........................1 to 13
A.D. 1700 " " ........................1 to 15½

With slight variation the latter ratio continued to 1848. Before the California discoveries in that year, gold uniformly commanded a premium which the influx then destroyed, and the demand for silver occasioned a slight premium on the latter. The relative value of gold to silver in London that year was 1d. to 15⅝d. The price of gold was then 77s. 6d. per ounce, and of silver 59½d. per ounce. On the 1st of January, 1866, silver was 62d. per ounce. This rise was due in a degree to the fact that short supplies of cotton from this country during the war required large sums of silver to be sent to India for cotton, as well as for other articles. After the gold discoveries in California, France began to exchange her silver for gold currency, sending the silver to India for silks and other products. The tea and silk trade of China with all countries also absorbs an immense amount of silver.

COMPARISON.

The silver statistics give $1,620,400,000 of production in eighteen years, against a gold yield of $3,341,500,000 in the same period, or an average of $90,022,222 in silver to $185,638,888 in gold. Trustworthy statistics, covering all the producing countries, of the yield of gold and silver for 1866 are not now accessible; but the reader can easily estimate the probable production from the relative amounts in 1863-64-65 in the tables given. It will be seen from the silver tables that the annual increase since 1847, except in the United States, is very moderate, while the annual gold product is constantly increasing from new discoveries, and especially from the application of scientific processes to the extraction of the ore.

GOLD COINAGE.

We give the following statement to show the enormous increase in the gold coinage of different countries in the decade 1850-60, following the double discoveries in California and Australia:—From 1792 to the close of 1860, the total gold coinage of the United States amounted to $610,000,000; of this total the large proportion of $525,000,000 was coined in 1850-60. France coined in the period extending from 1726 to 1860, 7,700,000,000 francs, of which 4,200,000,000 francs were coined after 1850. Russia coined, from 1850 to 1860, 220,000,000 roubles, out of a total coinage since 1664 of 486,000,000 roubles. Great Britain shows a coinage in ten years from 1850 of £54,000,000, out of £259,000,000 coined since 1603.

ESTIMATES AND EXPECTATIONS.

In 1860 it was estimated that, in the course of the coming decade, with the explorations then in progress, the total gold product would be one million dollars daily. These expectations have not yet been realized.

## INSTRUCTION.

### THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

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The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a

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Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

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SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.

MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

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Commercial Course......$35 | Telegraphic Course......$40

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwf6m

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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

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Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable price will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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3 16m

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PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20

## DRY GOODS.

### PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1·37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

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### BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs, Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

---

### JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

3 2wamtfrp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

---

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

LLAMA LACE POINTES,
THREAD LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE ROTONDES,
PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES,
AT LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

---

### EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 33, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

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J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 4 1m

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### FITLER, WEAVER & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

## DRY GOODS.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets.
No. 2. Pig Iron.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.
No. 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, [etc.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.
No. 6. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, etc.
No. 8. Leather Belting, Hose, etc.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap
No. 10. Engin'rs' Stores
No. 11. Engin'rs' Tools.
No. 12. Engineers' Instruments.
No. 13. Machinery.
No. 14. Wgt. Iron Pipe, Valves, etc.
No. 15. Brass and Copper Tubes.
No. 16. Steel.
No. 17. Iron Nails, Bit's, Nuts, etc.
No. 18. Copper.
No. 19. Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc.
No. 20. White Lead.
No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 22. Colored Paints, Dryers, etc.
No. 23. Stationery.
No. 24. Firewood.
No. 25. Hick'y and Ash Pl'k and Butts.
No. 26. White Pine.
No. 27. Black Walnut, Cherry, etc.
No. 28. Mahogany and White Holly.
No. 29. Lanterns, etc.
No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 31. Hyd'ulic J'cks. etc.
No. 32. Sour Flour, Crucibles, etc.
No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 34. Cot'n and Hmp Packing, etc.
No. 35. Anthrac. Coal.
No. 36. Bitum's Coal.
No. 37. Sand, Lime, etc.
No. 38. Brick.
No. 39. Files.
No. 40. Charcoal.
No. 41. Iron Tubes.
No. 42. Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

PORTSMOUTH.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40. 6 12 w4t

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UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine: tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

## FERTILIZERS.

### AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

### MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

---

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

## FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

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### F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

---

### J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

---

### PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

### THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

---

### GARFIELD'S SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

---

### SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

---

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

## REMOVAL.

### REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

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GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44

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### JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA

## WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

### AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store.

A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

---

### LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

---

### FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26

---

### JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

---

### C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

---

### HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE

## ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

### COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw3m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

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### CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN

PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1·05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors. [5 13mwf]

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### GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

## FINANCIAL.

### NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m(p) E. W. CLARKE & CO.

---

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES, AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

---

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

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JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 30 1m PHILADELPHIA.

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U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1

---

7 3'10s —SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

## FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1825, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER

---

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

---

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2§rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

## LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 §rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

---

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

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F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH J. HOWARD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA H. EDWARDS, Executrix and Trustee under will of SARAH P. HOWARD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
6 7 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY E. BROWN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD DONAGAN, Executor and Trustee under the will of MARY E. BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
6 7 fmw5t* Auditor.

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITH' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..........$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail.......... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.......... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.......... { 1st class, 3·25
2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15, and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·50 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8 A. M., 3·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1§ General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
30, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

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1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·00 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 7·30 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 4·08 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·00 P. M., arrive at New York 3·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents: S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. WYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup., Erie 1 1§

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8§

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 10·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 12·10 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | 1·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Western Accommodation Train | 5·40 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 7·30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·30 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 3 | 9·00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 11·15 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1·15 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7·10 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 8·20 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·20 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·40 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 1·10 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | 4·10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 6·20 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 3 | 7·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9 50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted),

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1 30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Philadelphia | 7·00 P. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 4·30 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Erie | 4·08 P. M. |
| Erie Express leaves Philadelphia | 12·00 noon. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 8·45 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 6·45 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Lock Haven | 8·10 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Erie | 10·25 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 10·10 P. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 7·00 A. M. |
| Erie Express leaves Erie | 5·00 P. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 4·25 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 1·00 P. M. |
| Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven | 7·15 A. M. |
| " " leaves Williamsport | 8·35 A. M. |
| " " arrives at Philadelphia | 5·40 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

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WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgetown at 7·05 A. M. and 3·20 P. M.
Salem at 6·45 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M.
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8·00 A. M Morning Mail.
3·30 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5·00 A. M. Morning Mail
12·45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

6 10 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents: R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

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T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

---

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

## AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases men's boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses, and children's wear, all prime and desirable goods, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [6 8 4t

---

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 14, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces rich Brussels, three-ply superfine, and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 8 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 12 5t

---

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

Sale on Monday, June 17, will include

NORTH BROAD STREET—Elegant brownstone residence, 25 feet front, with bay windows, verandahs, and extra conveniences, S. W. corner Thompson street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of N. Strouse, deceased—Five brick dwellings, and lot 44x124 feet, Fifth street, below Christian, east side.

WEST PENN SQUARE—Handsome modern residence, with every convenience, No. 3, below Market street.

VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS—With 35 acres of land, known as "Mount Pleasant Mills," near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.

SPRING GARDEN STREET—Handsome residence, brick and brownstone, with extra conveniences, No. 2124. [6 8 7t

---

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,

On Friday, June 14,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange:—
200 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
300 shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Co.
$3000 Susquehanna Canal Co. bonds.
100 shares Cambria Iron Co.
50 shares Southern Transportation Co. [6 11 2t

---

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, FINE MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME CARPETS, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of excellent household furniture. 2t

Sale Corner Sixth and Willow Streets.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of A. G. Walton, deceased.

LEASE, GOOD-WILL, AND FURNITURE OF MONTGOMERY HOTEL,

On Thursday Morning,

13th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. [6 11 2t

Sale at No. 2029 Walnut Street.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, SIX LARGE AND ELEGANT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, Handsome Bookcases, Rich Brocatelle and Lace Curtains, Fine China and Glassware, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2029 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire elegant Furniture. [6 11 3t

Sale at the Eastern Market.

LARGE AND ELEGANT MARBLE DRINKING BARS, HEMLOCK AND YELLOW-PINE FLOORING, FISHMARKET, ETC.

On Saturday Afternoon.

15th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Eastern Market, South Fifth street, corner of Merchant street. [6 11 4t

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BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 926 Chesnut street.

PATTERNS AND DESIGNS OF E. GROSJEAN, EMBROIDERY DESIGNER.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 926 Chesnut street, second story front room, will be sold, the stock of patterns and designs of E. Grosjean, embroidery designer, retiring from business. [6 11 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping—comprising Brussels, velvet, and ingrain carpets; walnut parlor suits; chamber suits; cottage furniture; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, piano-fortes, etc.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Also an invoice of superior Sheffield plated-ware and cutlery. [6 12 2t

---

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a quantity of extra quality silver-plated ware, fancy and terra-cotta goods, etc.

SPANISH CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS.

Also, an invoice of Spanish cedar clothes chests—to close invoices. [6 11 2t

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 5 31

## HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

---

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

## *MUSICAL.*

### GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Last evening the new Hall of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was filled with a large and fashionable audience, closely approaching two thousand in number, the occasion being the musical opening of the building by a grand concert, in which Miss Richings' English Opera Troupe, the Mænnerchor Society, and the Germania Association all participated. The orchestra was stationed upon the stage, from which the beautiful tropical scene had not yet been removed. It comprised the best musical talent in the city, there being thirty performers, under the leadership of Mr. Charles M. Schmitz. The Mænnerchor were under the leadership of Mr. L. Engelke, while Mr. W. G. Dietrich acted as conductor of the whole proceedings. The solos, duos, and quartettes were sung by Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seguin, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Boudinot, Mr. H. C. Peakes, and Mr. D. B. Wylie, all of whom rendered their several parts with their accustomed brilliancy. As the programme has already been published in our columns, it is not necessary to repeat it here. Each *morceau* was received with great applause, and several *encores* were imperatively demanded.

Miss Richings, notwithstanding her earnest devotion to English Opera, proved that she could master the melodious language of Italy as well. But in answer to one *encore* she gave "Scenes that are Brightest," from Wallace's opera of *Maritana*, with pleasing effect. Mr. Castle sang the English version of Reichardt's charming ballad, "Thou art so Near, and yet so Far," in a manner that could not be surpassed. The duet of "The Two Fishers" was rendered by Messrs. Castle and Campbell with so much ease and grace, that the audience were not content until it had been repeated.

The Germania accompanied the singers in the operatic selections, and gave in addition two grand overtures—the "Catharina Corona" of F. Lachner, and the "Carnival Romain" of Berlioz, the latter being performed in the most admirable style. The choruses given by the Mænnerchor were Abt's "Stille Wasser Rose," and a new "Hymn to Music," both of which, and more especially the former, were rendered in an effective manner.

As the programme was made up of every variety of music, the capacity of the new hall, in the presence of a full house, was fairly tested, and by the universal verdict of those present was pronounced to be without defect. Aside from the merit of the performances last evening, this concert was an event in the musical world of this city; and in closing we can say nothing more appropriate, or more gratifying to our citizens, than to congratulate them upon the final completion and inauguration of what is, beyond all doubt, the largest and finest musical hall in America.

## *A VISIT TO JEAN INGELOW.*

A writer in the London *Queen* describes a visit to the poet Jean Ingelow:—

"'Will you come and call on Jean Ingelow?' said my hostess, one fine day. Of course I would. So away we went along a shady lane, with the old oaks of Holland Park on the one side and the ivy-crowned walls of Aubury House on the other; for, though a part of London, Notting Hill is rich in gardens, lawns, and parks, such as one sees only in England. Our way led us by Kensington Palace, the residences of Addison, the Duke of Argyle, Macaulay, and, better than all the rest to me, the house of Thackeray. A low, long brick house, covered with ivy to the chimney top; a sunny bit of lawn in front, trees and flowers all about, and, though no longer haunted by the genial presence of its former master, this unpretending place is to many eyes more attractive than any palace in the land. I looked long and lovingly at it, feeling a strong desire to enter its hospitably open door, recalling with ever fresh delight the evening spent in listening to the lecture on Swift, long ago in America, and experiencing again the heavy sense of loss which came to me with the tidings that the novelist whom I most loved and admired would never write again. Leaving my tribute of affection and respect in a look, a smile, and a sigh, I gathered a leaf of ivy as a relic, and went on my way.

"Coming at last to a quiet street, where all the houses were gay with window boxes full of flowers, we reached Miss Ingelow's. In the drawing-room we found the mother of the poetess, a truly beautiful old lady, in widow's cap and gown, with the sweetest, serenest face I ever saw. Two daughters sat with her, both older than I had fancied them to be, but both very attractive women. Eliza looked as if she wrote the poetry, Jean the prose—the former wore curls, had a delicate face, fine eyes, and that indescribable something which suggests genius; the latter was plain, rather stout, hair touched with grey, shy yet cordial manners, and a clear, straightforward glance, which I liked so much that I forgave her on the spot for writing these dull stories. Gerald Massey was with them, a dapper little man, with a large, tall head, and very un-English manner. Being oppressed with 'the mountainous me,' he rather bored the company with 'my poems, my plans,' and my publishers,' till Miss Eliza politely devoted herself to him, leaving my friend to chat with the lovely old lady, and myself with Jean. Both being bashful, and both laboring under the delusion that it was proper to allude to each other's works, we tried to exchange a few compliments, blushed, hesitated, laughed, and wisely took refuge in a safer subject.

"Jean had been abroad, so we pleasantly compared notes, and I enjoyed the sound of a peculiarly musical voice, in which I seemed to hear the breezy rhythm of some of her charming songs. The ice which surrounds every Englishman and woman was beginning to melt, when Massey disturbed me to ask what was thought of his books in America. As I really had not the remotest idea, I said so; whereat he looked blank, and fell upon Longfellow, who seems to be the only one of our poets whom the English know or care about. The conversation became general, and soon after it was necessary to leave, lest the safety of the nation should be endangered by overstepping the fixed limits of a morning call.

"Later, I learned that Miss Ingelow was extremely conservative, and was very indignant when a petition for woman's right to vote was offered for her signature. A rampant radical told me this, and shook her handsome head pathetically over Jean's narrowness; but when I heard that once a week several poor souls dined comfortably in the pleasant home of the poetess, I forgave her conservatism, and regretted that an unconquerable aversion to dinner parties made me decline her invitation."

**The Pearly Gates.**

Pure white teeth and a sweet breath, issuing like perfume from the rose, through a pair of lovely lips, are, as Shakespeare says, "an excellent thing in woman." To keep the "pearly gates" of the mouth always spotless, and the breath always fragrant, it is only necessary to use the SOZODONT daily.

## FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished house in the most desirable part of Woodbury, N. J. For particulars, inquire No. 151 North FIFTH Street, Phila. 6 12 w2t*

## TO RENT.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, in building No. 109 South THIRD Street. 6 11 6t*

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let, 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

STATEMENT OF THE

John Hancock

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON,

DECEMBER 31, 1866.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.

| | Par Value. | Market Value. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | | | $4,549·60 |
| Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission | | | 26,088·95 |
| Loans, secured by bonds and first mortgage | | | 10,500·00 |
| Stocks, etc., owned by the Company, as follows:— | | | |
| United States 1881 bonds | $10,000 | $10,750·00 | |
| United States 5-20 bonds | 90,000 | 94,500·00 | |
| United States 10-40 bonds | 5,000 | 5,500·00 | |
| United States 7·30 Treasury notes | 24,650 | 25,636·00 | |
| Maine, N. H., Vermont, R. I., Conn. State bonds | 28,000 | 28,000·00 | |
| Portland, Boston, Lynn, Roxbury, and Albany City bonds | 41,000 | 41,000·00 | |
| Loan to State of Massachusetts | 15,000 | 15,600·00 | |
| Stocks of Boston banks | 26,800 | 34,828·00 | |
| Bills receivable secured by policies now in force | | 58,852·92 | |
| Premium notes secured by policies now in force | | 129,490·53 | |
| Deferred premiums, semi-annual and quarterly | | 30,000·00 | |
| Office furniture | | 2,500·00 | 473,957·45 |
| Loans on collateral stock securities | | | 2,600·00 |
| Interest on investments accrued but not due | | | 6,800·00 |
| Total assets, December 31, 1866 | | | $524,506·00 |
| Amount of cash premiums received | | | 176,541·91 |
| Amount of premium notes | | | 76,914·63 |
| Interest from investments | | | 32,629·41 |
| Losses paid during the year | | | 46,000·00 |
| Amount paid or owing for reinsurance premiums | | | 1,214·79 |
| Paid and unpaid return premiums | | | 546·00 |
| Dividends paid during the year | | | 1,672 74 |
| All other expenses, including commissions, salaries, tax, etc. | | | 46,702 42 |

**All Policies Non-Forfeitable After One Payment.**

The laws of Massachusetts require that all Life Insurance Policies shall be kept in force so long as there remains any surrender value by which, for example, a party aged 35 is insured on Life Plan as follows:—

One Annual Premium will continue policy in force 2 years and 3 days.

Two Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 4 years and 12 days.

Three Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 6 years and 27 days.

Four Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 8 years and 46 days.

Five Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 10 years and 56 days.

An Endowment Policy issued at same age, payable at death, or to insured at 50, after *one* payment continues in force nearly *five* years, or 4 years and 325 days.

Active, energetic Agents wanted in the city and in all parts of the State.

HENRY E. LINCOLN,

GENERAL AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 637 CHESNUT St.,

6 12 wstu3trp N. E. CORNER OF SEVENTH.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ICE PITCHERS, | engraved | $8·00 |
| " | " | 9·50 |
| " | engraved and chased | 10·00 |
| " | " | 11·50 |
| " | very rich, and chased | 12·00 |
| " | very rich, and medallion | 13·00 |
| " | very rich, superior chasing | 14 00 |
| " | " " | 15·00 |
| " | entirely new, and elegant | 17·50 |

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

BAILEY & CO.,
NEW STYLES

DIAMOND
JEWELRY.

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET
4 1 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO.,

SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

ICE PITCHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ICE PITCHERS,

NOW OPENING AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
5 13mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

8-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS

AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

A. W. FABER'S

CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

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X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS.
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

"DON'T LET THAT BABY CRY!"

On receipt of FIFTY CENTS I will send a Family Recipe for making SOOTHING SYRUP, warranted as good as Mrs. Winslow's.

Cost, only FOUR CENTS per bottle. [6 10 3t*
Address W. B. V., this office.

## DRY GOODS.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!

WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!

WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·50, $1·87, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m8p

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

5 23 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN STRAW GOODS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
JUNE 10,

1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.

500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·75 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $2·00 EACH.

These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,

NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
NO. 3 AT $1·25 EACH.

These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

STRAW GOODS GIVEN AWAY.

NO. 922 SPRING GARDEN STREET,

SIGN OF THE TIGER.

MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
WORTH ONE DOLLAR.
WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

LADIES' STRAW BONNETS 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1·25.

Also, all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, at 25 cents less than market prices.

AUCTION GOODS DAILY.

SIGN OF THE TIGER,
6 8 6trp NO. 922 SPRING GARDEN ST.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

*MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,*
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

*TUSCARORA HOTEL,*
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

*MANSION HOUSE,*
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

*WHITE HOUSE,*
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*LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,*
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*SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,*
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*COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,*
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

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F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

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*LITIZ SPRINGS*
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

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A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 5 3 mwstow

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1867.

Address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Or J. H. DENNISON,
6 7 fmw6t At St. Lawrence Hotel.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $3·50 per day, or $21 per week.

Address
J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.......................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

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| N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK, |
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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

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| Coupon Bonds | $1 per $1000 |
| Registered Bonds and Securities | 50 cents per $1000 |
| Gold Coin or Bullion | $1·25 per $100 |
| Silver Coin or Bullion | $2 per $10 |
| Gold or Silver Plate | $1 per $10 |

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwf1y] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY

HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 12t NO. 1921 BROWN STREET.

## DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

*PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.*

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wsim6